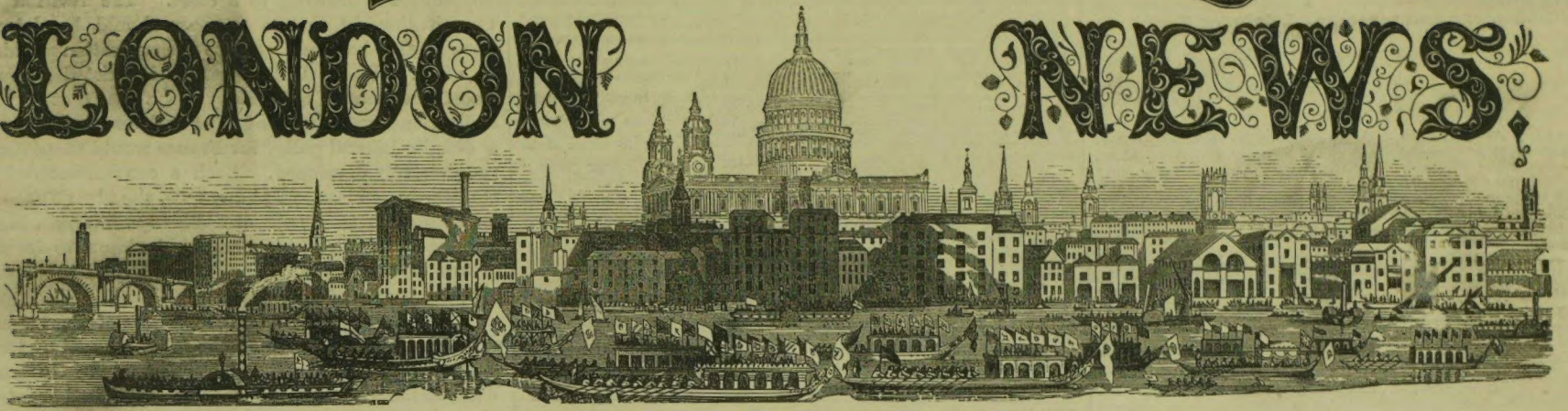


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

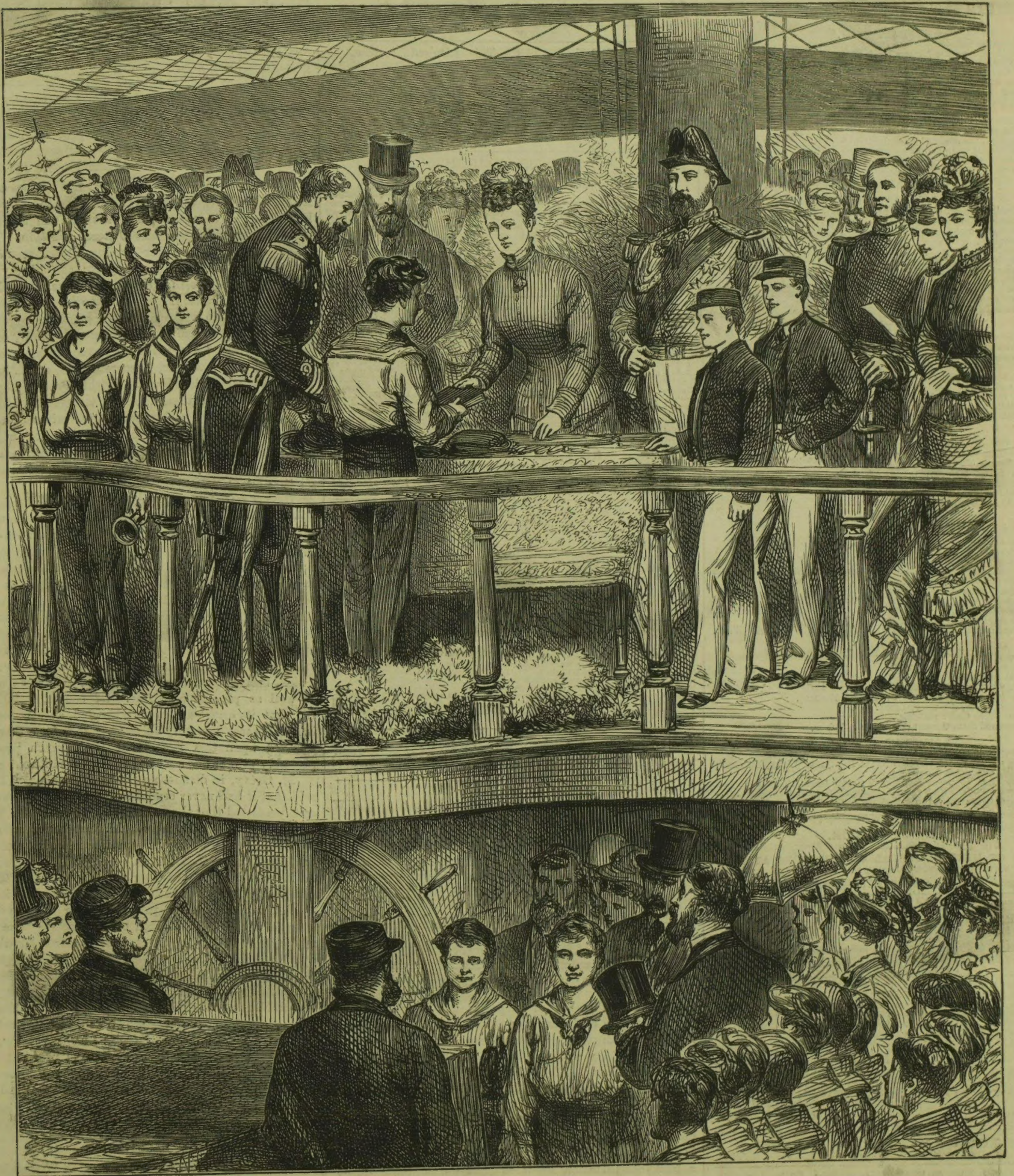


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No. 1981.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES PRESENTING THE PRIZES TO THE BOYS ON BOARD THE TRAINING-SHIP WARSPITE, AT WOOLWICH.



BIRTHS.

On the 26th inst., at 35, Westbourne Park-villas, London, W., the wife of John Farly Danks, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at Cardiff, the wife of Major Knox, V.C., late P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Haremere Hall, the wife of Thomas Russell, of Wurook, Victoria, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at 3, Queen Anne-street, Lady Audrey Howard, of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at Capernwray, Lancashire, the Hon. Mrs. Marton, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Elghammar, Sweden, the Countess d'Otrante, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at the parish church, Soulecoates, Hull, by the Rev. Charles Waleham, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. John Watson, M.A., Vicar of Hanley, Ellert W. Dahl, of Christiania, to Frances Catherine, only daughter of Alderman Seaton, J.P., Hull.

On April 24, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gibraltar, Charles H. Hamilton, younger son of the late Lewis G. Hamilton, Esq., of Teneriffe, to Maria Del Carmen, younger daughter of the late Don José de Monteverde, of same island.

On the 21st inst., at St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, by the Rev. T. J. Rowell, Colonel Edward H. Langmore, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Pallister, only child of W. Bowles, Esq., Turk Rocks, Eridge, Sussex.

On April 12, at Brisbane, Queensland, by the Right Rev. M. B. Hale, D.D., Bishop of Brisbane, the Hon. Charles George Holmes A'Court, fourth son of Lord Heytesbury, to Mary West, only child of the late William Howe, of Glenlee, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at 4, St. John's Villas, Blackheath, the Rev. John William Calcott Berkeley-Calcott, eldest son of the late Major George Berkeley-Calcott, aged 55 years. Deeply regretted.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, 14, Blomfield-road, Maida-hill, London, Charles Scottin Francis, formerly of Calcutta, aged 72. Friends please accept this intimation.

On the 20th inst., William Richardson, Esq., of No. 19, Westbourne Park, Bayswater, and Cookham Dean, Berks, in the 80th year of his age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7.

SUNDAY, JULY 1.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity.

Marriage of the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, 1862.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. J. B. Dyne; 3.15 and 7 p.m., uncertain.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar: Jubilee Service for British Orphan Asylum, Slough; 7 p.m., the Dean of Durham.

St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry, Boyle Lecture.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Archbishop of Canterbury; 7 p.m., Rev. John Grover, Head Master of Grammar School, Coventry.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m., Dean Stanley; 7 p.m., Archdeacon Hesse.

MONDAY, JULY 2.

Royal Institution, 2 p.m., general monthly meeting.

Curates' Augmentation Fund, annual meeting, 2 p.m.

Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. T. Rogers on Unpublished Glass Weights and Measures).

Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. R. H. M. Bosanquet on some Points in the Harmony of Perfect Consonances, illustrated by the Enharmonic Harmonium; Mr. H. Bassett will exhibit his Comma Trumpet).

St. Paul's School Dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.45 p.m.

Princess Mary Village Homes, Addlestone, Surrey, recital by Mr. S. Brandram at Grosvenor House, 4 p.m.

Royal Northern Yacht Club Regatta.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

Moon's last quarter, 9.2 p.m.

Oxford Act.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.

Musical Union, matinée, 3 p.m.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, annual festival, Alexandra Palace.

Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Discussion on the Chronology of the Egibi Tablets and the Canon of Ptolemy; papers by Mr. Ernest de Bunsen and M. François Lenormant).

Kennel Club Dog Show, Agricultural Hall (four days).

Royal Toxophilite Society: ladies' day.

Races: Carlisle, Newmarket, Sutton Park.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

Architectural Society, 8 p.m.

Botanical Society, 8 to 12 p.m.

General committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Botanical Society, evening fête, 8 to 12 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

Prince and Princess Christian married, 1862.

Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Dr. Murie on Hornbills and their Habits).

London Academy of Music, scholarship concert.

Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, at Royal Institution, 4 p.m. (the Duke of Northumberland, president, in the chair; Dr. B. W. Richardson on the Future of Sanitary Science).

Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.

Matches: New Thames Yacht Club and Temple Yacht Club.

Barnstable Poultry Show.

Essex Agricultural Society Show, Chelmsford.

Peterborough Agricultural Society Show (two days).

Preston Agricultural Show (three days).

Worcester Races.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

Old Midsummer Day.

Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.

Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Beesley on the Geology of the Great Western Railway from Banbury to Chipping Norton).

Athletic Sports: Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Royal London Yacht Club: matches.

The Queen's second State Concert, Buckingham Palace.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

Oxford Trinity Term ends.

Savoy Schools: Distribution of Prizes by the Princess of Wales, University of London, Burlington House, 4 p.m.

Meeting of National Volunteer Association: camp formed.

United Hospitals Athletic Club annual sports, Lillie-bridge.

Matches: Royal Clyde Yacht Club, Junior Thames Club, Erith Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Mean in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
June	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.	
	29.994	65.6	55.7	72	5	75.8	56.2	186	0.000	
	29.786	62.2	52.3	72	8	74.8	51.3	170	.950	
	29.548	60.8	54.3	80	9	69.4	58.3	319	.160	
	29.816	56.1	44.2	66	7	64.8	52.9	231	.000	
	30.060	54.5	37.6	56	—	66.2	46.8	143	.000	
	30.110	57.7	42.5	59	7	66.8	46.9	140	.000	
	29.064	59.1	52.3	79	9	67.3	51.4	271	.035	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.042	29.849	29.590	29.724	30.089	30.134	30.078
Temperature of Air	67.3	68.2	63.4	57.5	57.0	60.9	62.9
Temperature of Evaporation	61.7	68.8	57.3	50.3	48.8	52.7	56.7
Direction of Wind	E.	E.N.E.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
5	15	5	35	6	22	6	12	6	30	6	53	7	15
6	15	6	35	6	53	7	15	7	37	8	0	8	28
7	15	7	35	7	53	8	0	8	28	9	0	9	24
8	15	8	35	8	53	9	0	9	24	10	8	10	8
9	15	9	35	9	53	10	0	10	8	11	8	11	8

THE VICTORIA ART-UNION, 121, Pall-mall, London.

This Union has been formed with the object of aiding and supplementing the existing public education of the country by creating and encouraging a taste for Art among all classes of the community; so that the people may be taught to appreciate the beautiful, and thus led to encourage the production of good works. It is believed that this desirable result can be best and easiest achieved by putting within the reach of the humblest reproductions of the best works of the greatest ancient and modern painters. To this end the Union has made arrangements for the monthly issue of a full-sized copy of an engraving of the highest class, or a facsimile of an oil or water-colour picture of celebrity, reproduced in the several styles of the most recent modern artistic invention, at a nominal price.

The Union has also made arrangements for shortly issuing a monthly publication, which will contain criticisms on Art and Literature by the ablest pens, together with illustrations of works of acknowledged beauty and interest.

Subscribers, upon annual payment of a Guinea in advance, will be entitled to have, monthly, Two First Proofs of every Picture produced by the Union.

It is believed that a large number of country gentlemen, clergymen, and employers of labour generally will gladly become Subscribers, as affording them, at a trifling cost, a continuous means of embellishing local schools, hospitals, and the homes of the neighbouring poor with enduring works of art and beauty.

The first Picture selected by the Union is "THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS," painted by P. R. Morris, A.R.A., the property of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. This exquisite work of art will be issued as a facsimile of the celebrated engraving, the sole right of reproducing which has been purchased by the Union. Other Pictures of equal merit are in course of reproduction from the works of ancient and modern masters.

Subscribers' Names, accompanied by a remittance of One Guinea, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Victoria Art-Union, No. 121, Pall-mall, S.W.

Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE, and CO., No. 1, Pall-mall East.  
Mr. FREDERICK ENOCH, 121, Pall-mall London.

GOUPIL and CO.'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

LONDON, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS, 9, Rue Chaptal.

PARIS, 19, Boulevard Montmartre.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

LA ROSE DU MATIN.—This admired Picture, by Jules Lefebvre, is included in GOUPIL and COMPANY'S EXHIBITION of MODERN CONTINENTAL PICTURES.—Fine-Art Galleries, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

GOUPIL and CO.'S EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS CONTINENTAL PICTURES, including important works by Meissonier, Gérôme, Fortuny, Diaz, De Nittis, Sorbi, Fromentin, Villégas, Troyon, Israels, Lefebvre, Maris, Meuse, Dambury, &c. NOW ON VIEW at their FINE-ART GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Open Daily from Ten to Six o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.—DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Consists of DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, and ENGRAVINGS. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

INKERMAN, Miss Thompson's New Work.—THE ROLL CALL, QUATRE BRAS, BALACLAVA, and MISSING. These celebrated Battle Pieces are NOW ON VIEW at the FINE ART SOCIETY'S GALLERIES, 148, New Bond-street. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue. "None of the pictures now before the public can compare with 'Inkerman'."—The World.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33ft. by 22ft.; with "Dream of Plato's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 10, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open one year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Warr, Crystal Palace.

UNDER the immediate Patronage of her Grace the DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.—MR. OBERTHUR'S MATINEE MUSICALE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, THURSDAY, JULY 5, where his new Concert-staff for the Harp, "Orpheus," will be performed, and his Grand National Quartet for Four Harps, as performed, by command, before her Majesty the Queen.

MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND MATINEE, TUESDAY, JULY 3, Three o'Clock. Grand Septets of Beethoven and Hummel—Largo, Piano, and Violoncello; Op. 65, Chopin; Violin Solo, Bach; New Piano Solos, Violin, and Violoncello; Lasserre; Pianist, J. Wieniawski, from Warsaw. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co. and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELIA, Director.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 4, at Eight o'Clock. Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Stirling, Miss Helen D'Alton, Madame Trebelli; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Foli, Mr. Santley. Solo Violin, Herr Wilhelm. The London Vocal Union (under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker). Conductor, Mr. Sydney Taylor. Boxes (Grand Tier, Ten Seats in each, Four Guineas; Loggia, Eight Seats in each, Three Guineas; Second Tier, Five Seats in each, Two Guineas; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, numbered, 5s.; unnumbered, 2s. 6d.; and 5000 Admissions, 1s. Tickets at the Royal Albert Hall, Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, and usual agents. Correct Books of the Words to be obtained only at the hall.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—At Eight, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, and THE VIOLIN-MAKER OF CREMONA. Mr. Henry Neville, Misses Gerard, Camille Dubois, and Bella Pateman. EVERY EVENING. Doors open at Seven.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Favourite, &c.; Solo Stalls, 3s. and 2s. Gallery 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Last Week but One of the Season.—A HAPPY BUNGALOW; EDWIN and ANGELINA, and No. 24. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

The French Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved. Concurrence in this measure was voted by the Senate by a majority of nineteen. Within three months the people of France will be appealed to on the pending question between Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, and their own judgment decidedly pronounced less than eighteen months ago. The Marshal has been persuaded to believe that the verdict of the nation then obtained was given under an illusion created by a clever but deceptive use of his name and influence, and that a true interpretation of it is that the supreme authority of Government, Legislative as well as Executive, should rest in him. This position, he thinks,

has been usurped by the Representative Chamber. So confident is he that such has been the case that he has resolved once more to test the opinion and will of the constituent bodies. The period of his Septennate is drawing to a close. The revision of the Constitution (if such a measure should be determined upon) will take place prior to the expiration of his term of office. Under Parliament, as it existed a few days since, there seemed to be every probability that Republican institutions would be confirmed and established, and that a definite Liberal policy for France would thenceforth be progressively developed. Such a consummation ill suits the Marshal's ideas, or, at any rate, the ideas of those who constitute his most intimate *entourage*. Within the legal limits of the office which he fills he hopes to be able to prevent it, and hence this premature appeal to the decision of the suffrages of the people.

The real question which the Electors of France have to decide by their votes seems to be tolerably well understood. It lies between personal and Parliamentary Government. Who, in the ultimate issue, is to be authorised to determine what shall be the direction of national policy? Is it to be the will of an individual, whether Emperor, King, or President; or is it to be that of the people, defined and expressed through the medium of their chosen Representatives? History teaches that there are circumstances through which a nation may pass—stages in its organised development—when it may be best served by a despotic form of government. Such, however, are not the circumstances which involve the interests or the progress of the French people. They have no foreign danger to avert. They have no internal convulsion to grapple with and subdue. For the present, at least, their supreme desire is peace at home and abroad. They wish to follow without disturbance their industrial pursuits. They have done so securely for some time past under a Republican form of government. They have not claimed for themselves a protection against the speculative excesses of Democracy—a "saviour of society." It has been suggested to them from above, It is no spontaneous choice of theirs. They feel not the want which it is the object of their present Government to meet. Nothing has occurred to make them suspect the soundness of their judgment at the last General Election. They see no special necessity for arming the Executive with increased powers, nor for putting the liberty of their political choice into the hands of any one man. Even the Peasantry of France have become so far enlightened as to be competent to make a shrewd guess in regard to the policy which best suits their interests. Many of them—the majority of them, perhaps—have become creditors of the State, and therefore, to some extent, are interested in the policy which it adopts. Neither Prefect, nor Mayor, nor Priest has for them the same terrors as a disturbance of public security. They are Conservatives of the most immovable kind. They side, as by instinct, with "the powers that be." They have been safe hitherto under the Republic, and they care not for any speculative theory to see it upset.

It is clear that the French people are beginning to divine the true secret of Parliamentary Government. They have learnt in the course of their national experience "to bear and to forbear." They are not now without some notion of what is due to minorities. They can give as well as take. They can control themselves as well as constrain their opponents. Logic has ceased to be everything to them, and common sense and good feeling have been admitted to an influential post in the conduct of their public affairs. This, after all, is one of the surest foundations of and preparations for Parliamentary Government, which, based upon these conditions, is always moderate as well as progressively free. Of course, it is liable to err; but its errors are easily corrected, and its persistence in evil courses is readily checked. It is for a Government founded upon this basis that the French people will probably pronounce a second time by a sufficient majority.

M. Grévy, in dismissing the late Chamber of Deputies, said that it had never ceased to deserve well of the country, and predicted that the country would recognise that fact by returning it once more. M. Gambetta, who has an intimate knowledge of the constituencies, has declared his confident belief that the 363 Republican members will be increased at the coming election to 400. These, of course, are the expectations of partisans; but it is clear that the Government presided over by the Duc de Broglie is far from assured of its success. The extreme measures it is taking to prevent the free circulation of opinion indicate the apprehensions it is forced to entertain. It fights its battle as if it anticipated defeat. The weapons to which it resorts are those of distrust, not of confidence. That it may possibly gain a forced but false verdict the onlooking world will, perhaps, not venture to dispute. But unquestionably public opinion, as well elsewhere as in France, duly informed of what occurred at the last general election under very similar circumstances, foresees decisive failure for that political experiment which has been as wantonly aggressive as, in the long run, were it to succeed, it would prove disastrous.

The Harveian Oration was delivered on Wednesday at the College of Physicians by Dr. Sieveking, who vindicated Harvey against the claims urged in Italy on behalf of Andrea Cæsalpino as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock a.m. yesterday week from Balmoral Castle. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian visited the Queen. Prince Leopold arrived at the castle, and left the next day for London.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Prince of Leiningen attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Prince lunched with her Majesty.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited the Queen on Monday. Prince Leopold accompanied their Majesties from London. Colonel L. Gardiner, Equerry in Waiting, met the Emperor and Empress at the railway station in Windsor, and attended them to the castle. The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian (who came to the castle to meet the Emperor and Empress), and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received their Majesties at the entrance to the castle. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during luncheon. After luncheon the Emperor and Empress took leave of the Queen, and before their return to London visited St. George's Chapel and the Albert Memorial Chapel, and drove in the Great Park. Prince Leopold accompanied their Imperial Majesties to the railway station. The Earl and Countess of Antrim and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Derby, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont, General and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Jesse Grant, and the United States Consul-General (General Badeau), arrived at the castle in the afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Countess of Derby, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont, General and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Jesse Grant, Lord Elphinstone, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during dinner, and her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner. General Badeau was presented to the Queen in the evening.

Prince Leopold left the castle on Wednesday for London. Princess Christian and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

Her Majesty has presented £50 to Mr. Compton, the comedian, who is hopelessly ill.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Emily Cathcart has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and the Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Lord Elphinstone and Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay are the Lord and Groom in Waiting; Colonel L. Gardiner has succeeded Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting; and Colonel Du Plat has arrived as Equerry in Waiting.

## STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were present. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian were present; and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg and the Count and Countess Gleichen were invited to the ball. Dancing commenced upon the entry of the Prince and Princess of Wales with the Imperial and Royal personages into the saloon at a quarter before eleven o'clock. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of silver brocade, trimmed in silver embroidery, over a jupe of white poulte de soie, covered in clouds of silver tulle, bordered with deep volant of the same costly embroidery, and studded with bouquets of fleur de trèfle and Marguerites de Champs. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds; ornaments—pearls and diamonds; orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family orders. Nearly 2000 invitations were issued. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote.

## STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were present. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Prince Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing and the Maharanee, and Count and Countess Gleichen were invited to the concert. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Imperial and Royal personages, entered the saloon at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when the concert commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black brocade, ornamented with Brussels lace and bouquets of pomegranates; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. The artistes were Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Scalchi, Mdle. Albani, Miss Robertson, Signori Tamberlik, Fancelli, and Rota, Herr Henschel, Herr L. Strauss, and Mr. John Thomas. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. The band and chorus, consisting of 160 performers, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, together with her Majesty's private band. Nearly 2000 persons were invited.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, was present at the funeral of the late Admiral Rous at Kensal-green Cemetery on Saturday last. The Princess was present at Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Brethren and Corporation of the Trinity House, Tower-hill. On Monday the Prince, President of the Royal Commission, presided over a meeting of the Finance Committee of her Majesty's Commissioners at Marlborough House. The Princess, with her three daughters, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a ball given by the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at their residence in Park-lane. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen on Tuesday. The Princess was afterwards present at concert at Dudley House, Park-lane. The Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, took the oath on his appointment as a member of the council. The Prince presided at a dinner of the officers of

the Norfolk (Prince of Wales) Artillery Militia at the Ship, Greenwich. Their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House. Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess on Wednesday, and remained to luncheon. The Princess visited the bazaar in aid of the funds of the All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, held at the Royal Horticultural Gardens. The Prince was present at a garden party given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

## THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil visited St. Paul's Cathedral and the British Museum on Thursday week, and also a private studio in Charlotte-street, Portland-place; and after luncheon accompanied the Empress on a visit to Lady Holland, at Holland House, Kensington. On the previous evening his Majesty attended the conversazione given by the President of the Royal College of Physicians at the college, Pall-mall East.

Yesterday week the Emperor passed two hours at the South Kensington Museum, after which he breakfasted incognito at the Criterion, Regent-circus. His Majesty subsequently visited the Royal Academy, Dr. Schliemann in Keppel-street, the Grosvenor Gallery in Bond-street, and Mr. Boehm's studio in Fulham-road. Their Majesties were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday last the Emperor again visited the South Kensington Museum, also the Indian Museum, returning to Claridge's Hotel at ten o'clock to breakfast with the Empress; after which he paid a visit to Mr. W. Crooke's house in Mornington-road, and then to Young and Co.'s foundry in Eccleston-street, Pimlico, to inspect the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, by Mr. J. E. Boehm, now being cast in bronze at that establishment for Bombay. His Majesty afterwards inspected Miss Thompson's pictures in New Bond-street, the Byron Memorial Exhibition at the Albert Hall, the Earl of Dudley's picture-gallery at Dudley House, the Duke of Westminster's collection of paintings at Grosvenor House, and the Soane Museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

On Sunday the Emperor visited the Tower of London, and afterwards, accompanied by the Empress, attended mass at the French chapel in Little George-street, Portman-square, returning to Claridge's to breakfast. Their Majesties left town for Brighton by the 10.45 ordinary train in order to visit the Aquarium, returning by special train in the evening.

On Monday the Emperor passed three hours at the Bethnal-green Museum, after which he breakfasted incognito at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, in which historic place he was much interested. The Emperor and Empress went to Windsor Castle and lunched with the Queen, returning to Claridge's to dinner, and in the evening went to Her Majesty's Theatre, and subsequently to the Royal Caledonian fancy-dress ball.

On Tuesday the Emperor left Claridge's at six o'clock for Kew Gardens, to visit Sir Joseph Hooker, remaining until eight o'clock, when he returned to Paddington and travelled thence to Slough, returning to Claridge's at two o'clock to luncheon, after which he paid a long visit to Lady Holland, at Holland House. The Empress visited the South Kensington and the Indian Museums, the King-street bazaar, and Madame Tussaud's exhibition. The Emperor received a deputation from the Anthropological Institute, who presented him with the diploma of honorary membership, in the presence of the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo and the members of the Legation. His Majesty having accepted the honorary fellowship of the Royal Historical Society, the council waited upon him by request at Claridge's and presented the society's diploma. In compliance with the wish of the council, the Empress allowed her name to be enrolled as a member. In the evening the Emperor attended the meeting of the Anthropological Institute in St. Martin's-place, and afterwards went to Dr. Siemens's residence at Bayswater.

On Wednesday morning his Majesty drove to the site of old Tyburn Gate; afterwards to the Holborn Viaduct, where he alighted and inspected the statues; thence he drove to Smithfield new Meat and Poultry Market; then visited the Temple and Temple Bar. His Majesty, after paying several private visits to studios, went to the Doré Gallery, in Bond-street; the Danish Gallery; and the Dudley Gallery, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The Emperor and Empress left town by a special train at 2.20 for Sevenoaks to attend a garden party given by Mr. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., returning to Claridge's to dinner; after which the Emperor went to the Vaudeville Theatre, and subsequently accompanied the Empress to the state concert at Buckingham Palace.

A large number of Royal and distinguished personages have been received by their Majesties at Claridge's Hotel.

## GENERAL AND MRS. GRANT.

General and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Jesse R. Grant arrived last week at General Badeau's residence in Beaufort-gardens for the remainder of their stay in England. The General and Mrs. Grant were entertained at a banquet given by his Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont, at their residence in Cavendish-square, on Thursday week. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Pierrepont were the only ladies at the banquet. The Prince of Wales was present. The General and Mrs. Grant, with their host and hostess and most of the guests, afterwards went to the Duchess of Westminster's concert at Grosvenor House, where they met Prince Leopold and the Duchess of Teck. Yesterday week General and Mrs. Grant, with their son, were present at Mrs. Hicks's afternoon party, which was given in their honour at Claridge's Hotel, at which the principal members of society assembled. On Monday the General and Mrs. Grant paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. James M'Henry, at Oak Lodge, Kensington, to meet a small party. In the evening they went to Covent Garden opera. On Tuesday General and Mrs. Grant and their son paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle and dined with her Majesty. During the visit the General received the following telegram from Governor Hartman, of Pennsylvania, the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, an association numbering a million of men, and composed exclusively of those who fought in the national armies during the war of the rebellion:—"Your comrades in national encampment assembled in Providence, Rhode Island, send heartfelt greeting to their old commander, and desire through England's Queen to thank England for Grant's reception." On Wednesday General and Mrs. Grant, with their son, were present at the state concert at Buckingham Palace. General Grant was entertained on Thursday by the Mayor of Liverpool at a grand banquet at the Townhall.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, laid the foundation-stone of new buildings to be erected as an addition to the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Wright's-lane, Kensington, on Tuesday.

Prince Leopold last Saturday laid the foundation-stone of an addition to the Church of St. Mark, Hamilton-terrace, of which Canon Duckworth is the Vicar.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Wednesday for the Continent on his return to Strelitz.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday reviewed the army corps which has been formed at Aldershot.

## RUSTENBURG, IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Far in the interior of South Africa lies the sequestered village of Rustenburg. Nature seems to have lavished her choicest gifts on this spot. It is blessed with a delightful climate, and lies at the foot of the fine range of the Maghalesberg mountains, watered by the purest crystal streams. The spacious and fertile plain is surrounded, in the far distance, by other ranges of stately mountains and hills. With due cultivation, the coffee-tree, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant, also the different cereals, would grow here in abundance. But this is not all. The earth has also its hidden treasures, which only await the toil of the miner to reward him with plenty of coal, iron, copper, cobalt, plumbago, lead, and last, but most tempting, gold—all within a radius of fifty miles from the village of Rustenburg.

Rustenburg is the centre of a large district, inhabited mostly by the old "voortrekkers," or pioneer Boers, who left the Cape Colony in search of enlarged pastures. Many conflicts with the native tribes awaited them; but after a long journey, through a vast tract of country inhabited by Kaffir tribes, they rested on this favoured plain, and called the place Rustenburg, or the Town of Rest.

The recent events which have caused the fall of the late Transvaal Republic are known to the readers of our Journal. It will suffice here to remark that a land equal in extent to that of France has become part of the British Empire. The proclamation for its political annexation was read at Pretoria on April 12 by Sir T. Shepstone, with a few supporters who were present. There were many surmises that the Dutch Boers, especially the "doppers," would rise against it; but not a single act of violence was attempted. To Rustenburg, however, belongs the honour of first hoisting the British flag officially in the Transvaal. When the news of the annexation arrived, on April 14, the inhabitants turned out; the venerable Landrost or magistrate, with a promptitude which did him honour, gave the word, and the flag was hoisted amidst general acclamations, the local band playing "God Save the Queen." This act was the more significant as the magistrate, Mr. Van Staden, was the oldest public servant of the late Republic, and was identified with its earliest history. Much credit is due to him for the tact and kindly feeling which prompted him to pacify and conciliate the Boers in a district that was most antagonistic to British rule. It is no small thing for him to remember that his endeavours have tended to repress bitter animosities towards England amongst those with whom he has so much influence. Of course some opposition was shown by the extreme party. A formal protest was made by the late President, Mr. Burgers; and Mr. Paul Kruger has been deputed to visit England on the subject, accompanied by the Attorney-General of the late "South African Republic." Mr. Paul Kruger is a representative man of a large class in the Transvaal, and his projected visit to England may be productive of beneficial results, as he will have an opportunity of getting his false impressions removed and forming a better idea of the justice of England and her earnestness in the cause of civilisation. This was the effect in the neighbouring Republic of the Orange Free State from the late visit to Europe of its President, Mr. Brand.

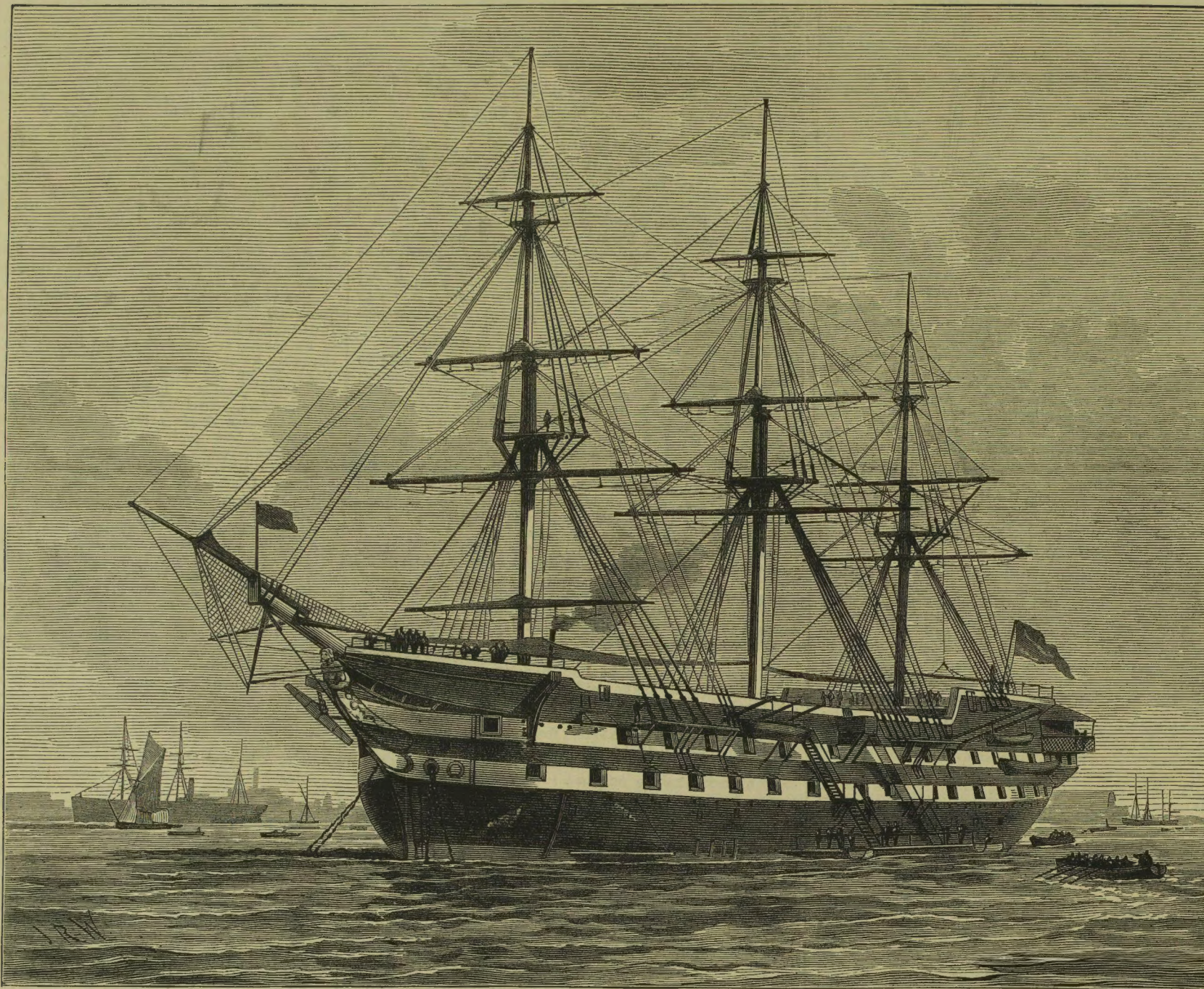
A fine future is now open for the Transvaal, abounding as it does with natural riches. It offers great inducements as an outlet for superabundant population. A good geological and trigonometrical survey, with a judicious system of railway communication, will surely develop great fields of wealth. Let us repeat once more, however, that to Rustenburg belongs the honour of leading the van of British progress by its warm support of Sir T. Shepstone's mission, which is calculated to raise a country hitherto struggling with difficulty to prosperity and happiness.

The forty-third anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday at the society's rooms—the retiring president, Mr. James Heywood, in the chair. The report is highly satisfactory. The number of Fellows was 611 on Dec. 31, 1876, since which period eighty new Fellows have been elected. The Howard medal of 1876, with £20 added, was awarded to Dr. J. C. Steele, medical superintendent of Guy's Hospital, for his essay "On the Mortality of Hospitals, General and Special, in the United Kingdom in times Past and Present." The Howard medal for the present year will be awarded in November next, the subject being "On the Condition and Management, Past and Present, of the Workhouses and similar Pauper Institutions in England and Wales, and their Effect on the Health, Intelligence, and Morals of the Inmates." The subject of the essay for the Howard medal of 1878 is "The Effects of Health and Disease on Military and Naval Operations." It has been decided by the council to grant £20 to the writer who gains the medal. The new president is Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P.

Lord Shaftesbury presided at a meeting held on Monday afternoon at St. George's Hall on behalf of the London School of Medicine for Women. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., the hon. treasurer, stated that the authorities of the Royal Free Hospital were willing to afford the necessary opportunities for hospital instruction to the students of the institution. Two thousand five hundred pounds would be wanted to defray the cost of attendance at the hospital, and a similar amount would be required to meet the annual difference between the expenses of the school and the fees of the students. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., moved a resolution expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the progress made by the school; and thanking Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Cowper-Temple, and other members of Parliament for their assistance to the movement for the medical education of women. Mrs. Westlake seconded the resolution, which was carried, and Mr. Cowper-Temple, Lady Anna Gore-Langton, and Mrs. Garrett-Anderson also addressed the meeting. It was announced that half the sum mentioned by Mr. Stansfeld had been subscribed.

A meeting of the Victoria Turf Club was held on Tuesday, when it was agreed that a subscription should be opened for a memorial to the late Admiral Rous, and in a very short time upwards of £300 was subscribed. This sum it is intended to devote to the purchase of a life-boat to be stationed on the coast of Suffolk, the county in which the late Admiral was born.—At a special meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, held at the General Post Office on Tuesday, and presided over by Mr. Haines, of the House of Lords, it was decided to buy a new life-boat, to be named the "Civil Service, No. 3," and Mr. Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S., the hon. secretary to the fund, was authorised to hand over to the National Life-Boat Institution the sum of £480 for that purpose. The "Civil Service, No. 3," is to be placed at Portpatrick, on the Scotch coast, where a life-boat station is sorely needed. This is the third life-boat which the officers of her Majesty's Civil Service have presented in the last few years to the National Institution. The other two, the "Civil Service," stationed at Wexford, and the "Charles Dibdin," at Tyne-mouth, both of which are fully supported by the fund at an annual cost of £100, have attended many wrecks and been the means of saving several vessels and 104 lives.



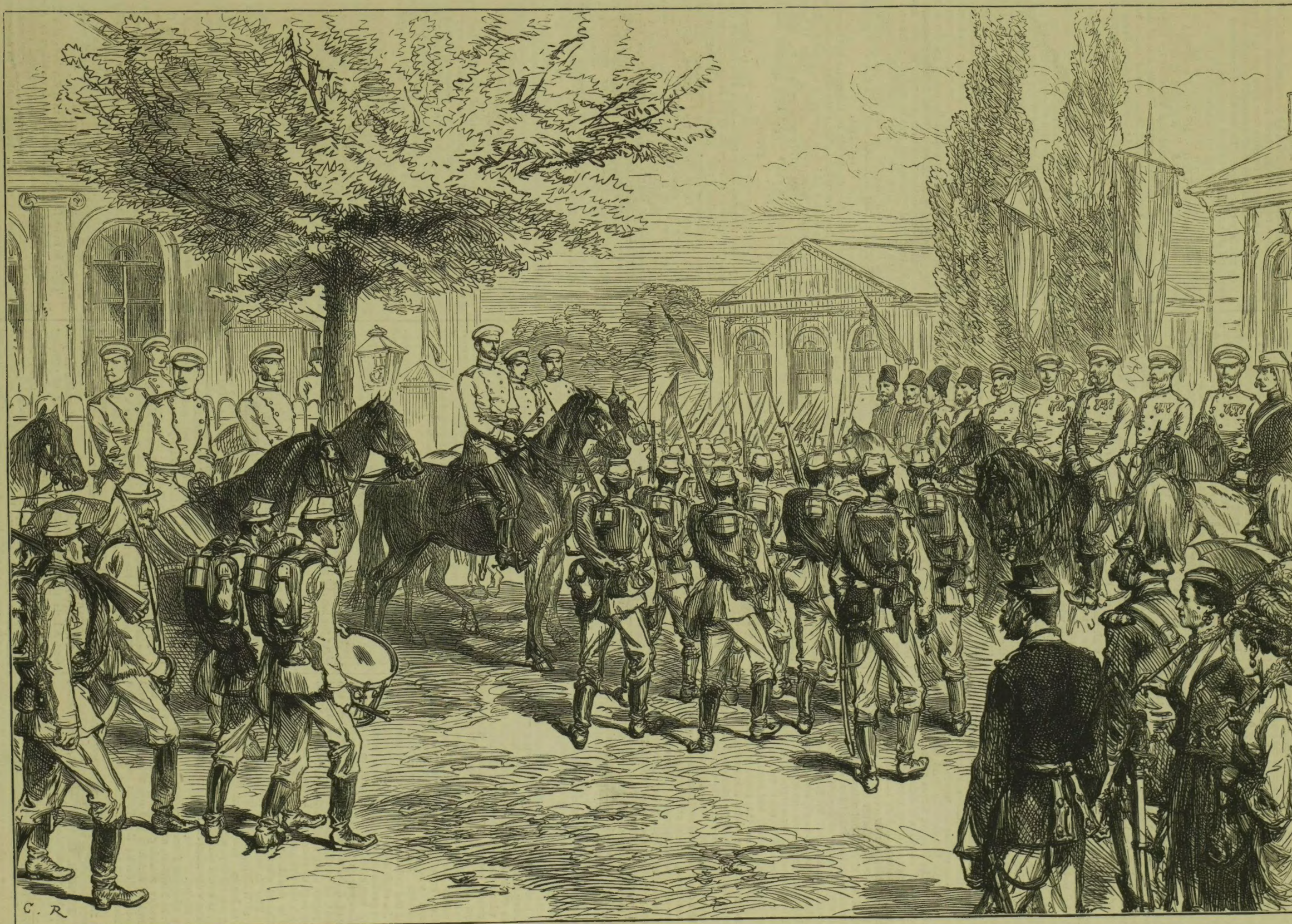


H.M.S. WARSPITE, THE MARINE SOCIETY'S TRAINING-SHIP AT WOOLWICH.  
VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



RUSTENBURG, THE FIRST TOWN IN THE TRANSVAAL WHERE THE BRITISH FLAG WAS HOISTED.





C. R

THE WAR: RUSSIAN TROOPS MARCHING PAST THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. AND THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AT PLOESTI.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## THE WAR.

The Danube is passed, at length, by the enormous military forces of Russia, assembled under the eye of the Emperor Alexander II. The left wing of the Russian Army first crossed the Danube and occupied the northern part of the Dobrukscha, which is the district comprised between the northward bend of the Lower Danube, from near Hirsova, having Braila and Galatz on its left bank, and the coast of the Black Sea. The Turkish forces have prepared to resist the invaders' southward march upon the line of Trajan's Wall and the railway across that narrow part of the Dobrukscha from Tchernavoda to Kustendje. It cannot be doubted, however, that the Russians will in a few days compel Abdul Kerim Pasha to draw his forces together, and to oppose their march through Bulgaria upon the road which leads from Sistova, Nicopolis, and Rustchuk, to the Balkan mountains. The Grand Duke Nicholas, with the central division of his army, has actually crossed the Danube at Sistova and Nicopolis, and will presently lay siege to Rustchuk, if not to Shumla, or will, at least, endeavour to cut off their communications. The Russians are likely, also, to pass the river at several other places higher up, as their main front and right wing extends about two hundred miles above Rustchuk, the centre of the Turkish line of defences, which has a total length of nearly four hundred miles along the Bulgarian frontier. The principal Russian and Turkish batteries and fortresses opposite to each other—namely, those of Rustchuk and Giurgevo respectively in the centre, and those of Widdin and Kalafat at the most westerly point of the confronting lines—have been keeping up this week a violent exchange of artillery fire, by which the town of Rustchuk more especially has suffered great damage.

We refer to our Map of the Lower Danube and the Dobrukscha, in this week's Supplement, which shows where and how the Russians got across that river last Saturday morning. It will be seen that they crossed just below the town of Galatz, and advanced directly southward through the marshes, on the east side of the broad and shallow lakes in the Dobrukscha, to Matchin, or Machin, where there is a canal, or a navigable branch of the Danube. At the same time, another detachment of the Russian forces crossed the Danube at the entrance to that canal, a short distance below the Roumanian town of Braila. Having intrenched and fortified the best positions they could find in this district, they next moved up to Hirsova, which is now occupied in force by the Russians; and they have also drawn close to Tuldscha and the Sulina mouth of the river, if not actually taken possession there. It is reported that the Turks have left Tuldscha.

It was on Saturday morning at daybreak that the Riazan and Riask regiments, commanded by Major-General Inhoff, crossed the Danube at Galatz in boats, and secured a position at the village of Zatoca, rising above the level of the surrounding marsh, which is still covered by water. The village is two miles south of the main channel of the river. After this force secured a footing, the bridge, which had been lying in readiness along the Galatz shore of the river, was swung into position, and reinforcements poured across to strengthen the pioneer battalions at Zatoca. A large number of rafts, which had been constructed in the River Sereth, above Galatz, were hastily moved over to Zatoca, and a temporary bridge was constructed across the deeper portions of the marsh lying between Zatoca and the mainland, which at this place rises several hundred feet above the level of the river. These heights were held by about 3000 Turks, and the Russians, reinforced to about 8000 men, at once commenced an attack upon the Turkish position. After an engagement lasting six hours they carried the heights, the Turks falling back to Matchin, which they also gave up later in the day. The Turks are said to have suffered heavily in the struggle for the possession of the heights. They were evidently taken by surprise by the ingenious and unexpected use of the rafts and boats in crossing the flats, which they supposed were impassable, on account of their being covered with water.

It appears that the Russians a fortnight ago began the construction of a raft bridge from Braila to the swampy island of Ghetchet. The heavy batteries lining the left shore between Braila and Galatz were supported by a *tête-de-pont* on the Ghetchet bank, which is separated from Matchin by a comparatively narrow branch of the river. The road from the southern bank of the main river Danube to the northern bank of the narrow branch lies between the Ghetchet swamp and the Matchin branch, from which the narrow branch proceeds to the Lake of Gavan. This road was protected by the batteries of Matchin and Kamonska. Notwithstanding such advantages of position, the Turks did nothing to prevent the Russians crossing near Braila. An explanation of their indifference has been offered. There are persons who say that, Abdul Kerim having some time ago all but evacuated the Northern Dobrukscha, destroyed the railway from Kustendje to Tchernavoda, and constructed a line of defence south of that railway, along the ancient Roman wall, he prefers detaining the enemy south of the Danube, in a region always unhealthy, and now doubly so from the excessive heat of summer. Looking at the apathy, however, with which the war has been hitherto conducted by the Turks, it may be doubted whether the new line of defence is occupied in sufficient strength to stop the rush of Russian flying columns. The Russians had prepared, it is said, to cross the Danube at Widdin, Rahovo, Sistova, Oltenitza, and Rassoava, as well as Braila. Seeing that the bridge at Braila had been building several days without any interference on the part of the Turks, it would almost appear as if the ease with which the Russians were allowed to cross was not due to negligence, but to design.

We learn, by a telegram from Bucharest on Thursday last, that the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the Eighth Russian Army Corps, on Wednesday morning at daybreak, crossed the Danube near Simnitza, which is just opposite Sistova, about thirty miles above Rustchuk; the Turks were driven from their positions. They have also abandoned Nicopolis to the Russians.

The Turks are reported to be preparing to concentrate their forces on the Lower Danube and the fortresses forming the quadrilateral of Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna, leaving the Widdin force isolated.

Heavy firing is going on every day between Kalafat and Widdin, the Roumanians being engaged in an attempt to prevent the erection of Turkish batteries higher up the river and more nearly opposite the Kalafat positions. The old Castle at Widdin is much damaged, and also the steam flour mill which supplied the Turkish troops with material for bread. The residence of the British Consul at Rustchuk has been severely damaged by the Russian batteries at Giurgevo.

In Asia, on the road between Kars and Erzeroum, and likewise in the siege of Kars and of Batoum, now closely pressed by the Russians, there has been sanguinary fighting this week. The battles of the 21st and 22nd, in the Soghanli Pass and at Delibabae, were obstinately contested, but only a wing of each army was actually engaged. The result seems to have been undecided, as the Turks still hold a very strong position at Zewin, and another conflict is expected. Both sides claim the victory in recent encounters. Some Russian attacks

on the fortifications of Kars seem to have been repulsed, and the same at Batoum. It is impossible to know the exact truth.

The text of two despatches which have been exchanged between our own Cabinet and that of Russia has been published. In the first, Lord Derby announces that the British Government is determined to give no assistance to Turkey while Turkish interests alone are involved. It is equally determined, however, to defend certain interests, and foremost among them is the necessity of keeping open the Suez Canal. An attack on Egypt it certainly would not regard with unconcern, nor would it see Constantinople pass into other hands with indifference. It would object to any alteration in the regulations respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles; and there might be interests on the Persian Gulf which it would feel a duty to protect. In reply, Prince Gortschakoff says that the Russian Government will not interfere in any way with the Suez Canal, nor attack Egypt, although it might carry the war into that country as forming part of Turkey. The acquisition of Constantinople, it is again declared, is excluded from the views of the Czar, and the future of the city is a question of common interest to be settled by a general understanding. The question of the Straits should be settled in like manner. With regard to the other British interests which might be affected, Russia will not extend the war beyond what is required for the object with which she undertook hostilities—viz., the amelioration of the condition of the Christians under Turkish rule. In conclusion, Prince Gortschakoff says that there is nothing in the views which have been exchanged between the two Governments which cannot be reconciled, so as to maintain their amicable relations and the peace of Europe.

Our Special Artists, both on the Russian and on the Turkish side, have continued to supply us with a variety of Sketches of the War on the Danube. There is little that could be added to Mr. Sala's entertaining commentary on the Turkish War Sketches, in our Supplement of this week; but with reference to that of the Circassians returning from a predatory raid across the Danube, opposite Nicopolis, we have to say a word of explanation. This Sketch, which forms the subject of our two-page Engraving, shows the boats towing behind them a large number of horned cattle, taken by force of arms from the pastures of the Roumanian shore. The oxen are tied with ropes fastened to their horns, or round their heads and necks, to a longer and stouter cable, which is attached to the stern of the boat; each boat taking in tow about fifty animals, which are arranged in pairs along the tow-rope. The poor beasts are driven into the water, and forced to swim a distance of half a mile, or perhaps more, in which they often get entangled by the ropes, and many are drowned. Out of four hundred, in one instance, we learn from our Artist's letter, only 183 arrived safely at the opposite bank. The other Illustrations do not require any particular remark.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

An end has come to the struggle between Marshal MacMahon and the Chamber of Deputies. After a debate which was twice adjourned, the Senate gave its adhesion yesterday week to the proposition for a dissolution of the Lower House by a vote of 149 to 130, and the Chamber was dissolved on Monday. M. Grévy, the President, having thanked the Deputies for their kindly feeling towards him, read the Marshal's decree, which stated that the elections will take place within three months. The members of the Left separated with cries of "Vive la République!" while the Right cried "Vive la France!" A few cries of "Vive la paix!" were heard.

Meetings of the Left and the Bonapartists have been held to arrange plans for the coming elections. The united fractions of the Left resolved that no candidate should be opposed who voted for the order of the day censuring the present Ministry. The Bonapartists have resolved not to oppose any candidate who divided against the vote of censure, or those whose returns have been quashed and who have not been re-elected.

M. Gambetta was the principal speaker at a banquet at Versailles on Sunday, and commented at length on the present position of France, contending that the will of the country had been openly scouted, and expressing his firm conviction that Republicans would be sent to the next Assembly in increased numbers. M. Gambetta concluded his speech by proposing the health of M. Thiers, the liberator of the territory, and the enlightened guide of France.

The Tribunal of Paris has confirmed the sentence condemning M. Bonnet Duverdiere, the President of the Municipal Council, to a fine and fifteen months' imprisonment for having made use of language insulting to Marshal MacMahon. The sentences on the other persons accused were also confirmed.

The editor of the newspaper *Le Phare* has been sentenced by the tribunal of Nice to a fine and a term of imprisonment for having published a letter of M. Naquet, the Radical deputy.

## ITALY.

The celebration of the Pope's jubilee is considered to be closed. The aggregate value of the offerings he has received is estimated on good authority, we are told, at 14,000,000*fr.* His Holiness held a secret Consistory yesterday week, and created three new Cardinals, Monsignor Michailovics, Archbishop of Agram; Monsignor Kustcher, Archbishop of Vienna; and Monsignor Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna. His Holiness also promoted Monsignor Agostini to the Patriarchate of Venice, nominated two Bishops, and translated five others, by which he provided for the archiepiscopal sees of Seville, Valencia, and Ferrara, the Italian bishoprics of Lecco and Ugento, and the Spanish of Jaen.

In the allocution delivered by the Pope on Friday Pius IX. thanked the Catholic world for its pious commemoration of his Episcopal Jubilee and for the precious gifts with which it had accompanied its congratulations. The faithful had declared by these manifestations that their common father should be subjected to no Power, but should preside over the Church in dignity and freedom.

The Pope held a Consistory on Monday, at which he presented hats to several cardinals. The ceremony of opening the mouths of the new cardinals was performed, and the rings were presented and their various titles bestowed upon them. Afterwards the Pope appointed several Archbishops and Bishops, among whom were Dr. Fink, as Bishop of Kansas; Dr. Clareyne, as Archbishop of Auckland; and Dr. Maccabe, at present Vicar-General of Dublin, as Bishop of Gadara, in *partibus infidelium*. Dr. Gibbons was nominated as the successor of Dr. Bayley, at present Archbishop of Baltimore.

## BELGIUM.

The Senate on Wednesday unanimously passed a bill granting a supplementary credit to the Minister of War for continuing the construction of forts on the Lower Scheldt.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Herr Tisza, Minister-President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, stated in Tuesday's sitting that at the last Cabinet Council the Government had decided neither to occupy

foreign territory nor to mobilise the army; but, at the same time, the monarchy would not suffer a foreign Power to take possession of neighbouring territory. The debate ended on Wednesday in the adoption of a vote of confidence in the Ministerial policy.

## GREECE.

The new Military Organisation Law has been read the third time and passed in the Chamber of Deputies.

## AMERICA.

The President, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet, visited Boston on Tuesday, where he met with a grand reception. He was welcomed by Governor Rice and the Corporation of the city. The visitors were escorted through the streets by a long military procession. Thousands of spectators lined the route and cheered the President enthusiastically. President Hayes was heartily greeted on Wednesday by the alumni of the Harvard University on the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of LL.D. He dined with the Mayor of Boston in the evening, and, in a speech thanking his hosts, said that he did not regard the welcome he had received merely as a personal compliment. The citizens of Boston, by their reception, had manifested their love of union and peace and the equal rights of all. At a concert given in his honour, attended by 8000 persons, the President was received with great enthusiasm.

The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia reports that General Ord, commanding on the Rio Grande border, has had an interview with General Trevino, commanding the Mexicans there, and that a good understanding between them is being reached regarding the suppression of marauding by the joint action of their troops on both sides of the river if necessary.

The intelligence from Washington regarding the Indian war continues bad. The troops who were dispatched in pursuit of the Idaho Indians were repulsed on the 17th inst., with the loss of a captain and twenty-seven men killed. The governor of the territory telegraphs that a disastrous Indian war has begun, and asks that assistance may be sent immediately. The Government has in consequence given orders that arms and ammunition shall be issued to the militia in Idaho. Reinforcements are also being rapidly dispatched.

A large part of the business portion of the town of Marblehead, in Massachusetts, was burned on Monday.

Eleven Molly Maguire Trade Unionists, convicted of murder, have been hanged in the State of Pennsylvania—six at Pottsville, four at Manchuck, and one at Wilkesbarre.

## CANADA.

Reports upon the condition of the crops in Canada, published at Toronto on Wednesday, state that hay is below the average. The winter wheat is generally excellent, and a crop above the average is expected. Spring wheat is hardly so favourable, and the crop will be smaller than the May season. Oats also will yield a short crop. Peas promise finely, and potatoes are doing well.

## INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday that there is little news from the famine districts. The monsoon appears to have fairly set in throughout Bombay and Madras. Agricultural operations are beginning, and prospects generally are described as promising. Mr. Whitley Stokes, the new Legal Member of Council, delivered his maiden speech the other day, the subject being "The Codification of Law." It is stated that Sir William Merewether, Commissioner of Scinde, who was lately appointed a member of the Secretary of State's Council, will enter on his office at once, and that his successor to Scinde will only be appointed temporarily. This is thought to indicate that the plans for uniting the Punjab and Scinde, or constituting the entire western frontier into a separate Government, are being seriously considered. It is reported that the new dignity of Councillor of the Empress, which was created at the Delhi assemblage, is not to be a purely honorary title, but that a meeting of councillors is to be held at Simla in the autumn for the purpose of discussing certain important fiscal and administrative questions regarding the native States, and that Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar and the Maharajahs of Rewah and Jeypore will attend.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated the 29th inst., states that the Parliament of Victoria has been opened by the Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, recommended the grant of a subsidy for a line of steamers between Melbourne and England via the Cape. His Excellency also announced a reduction of taxation, but stated that the Government would propose the imposition of a land tax, in order to discourage excessive individual holdings.

The Government has signified its intention of adopting the proposals of Sir William Jervois for the defence of Australia.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General in England for South Australia, has received a telegram from Adelaide ordering him to dispatch an extra emigrant-ship in the month of August, so as to arrive in time for the harvest.

The German ironclad squadron left Malta for Port Said on Tuesday morning.

A telegram from Cologne states that in a field near that city the Colorado potato beetle has been discovered in every stage of development.

The Empire of Brazil and the several colonies belonging to Portugal will be admitted on July 1 into the General Postal Union; and the rates of postage now chargeable on correspondence addressed to those countries will be reduced.

It has been decided by the International African Commission at Brussels that an expedition shall leave Zanzibar in the direction of Lake Tanganyika. The King of the Belgians has been re-elected President of the Commission.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in the district between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne at about nine a.m. on Sunday. The movement was from south-west to north-east, and lasted from three to fifteen seconds. At Herzogenrath ceilings and walls were injured, and some chimneys fell.

There is news from West Africa that Kooimoo, the King of Dahomey's head man at Whydah, had been taken to Abomey to be executed. It was he who flogged and insulted Mr. Turnbull; and the King, holding him to be the cause of the fine being levied and the port blockaded, resolved to behead him.

Galignani says that Baron Edmond de Rothschild has bought the magnificent domain of Henmieres, in the Seine-et-Marne, for 1,550,000*fr.*, which, with cost of transfer, &c., will be increased to 1,800,000*fr.* The property formerly belonged to M. Moine, and is well stocked with game.

The Queen has approved the following appointments:—Colonel Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of the Straits Settlements, to be Governor of South Australia; Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Western Australia, to be Governor of the Straits Settlements; Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Governor of Western Australia.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkins, Stephen Hastings, to be Rector of Hatford, Berks.  
 Andrew, W., Rector of Paston; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.  
 Averill, George; Vicar of Glynde, Sussex.  
 Brookings, S. A. E. E.; Vicar of St. Simon's, Leeds.  
 De Coëtlogon, Charles Prescott; Vicar of St. Paul's, Highmore-end, Oxon.  
 Downham, Isaac; Incumbent of St. John's, Baxenden.  
 Fisher, Cecil; Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.  
 Holmes, W.; Chaplain of Whitechapel Union.  
 Mercier, Jerome J.; Rector of Kemerton, Tewkesbury.  
 Norris, Philip; Rector of Buckland, Gloucestershire.  
 Rushton, J. A.; Incumbent of All Saints', Blackburn.—*Guardian*.

Lord Derby has appointed the Rev. D. S. Govett, M.A., to be Consular Chaplain at Marseilles.

Silsden parish church was reopened on Wednesday, after having undergone complete restoration.

The meeting of Convocation for the province of York has been formally prorogued to Saturday, July 14; and the Southern Convocation stands adjourned till Tuesday.

A Welsh church was opened on Tuesday in Oswestry by the Bishop of St. Asaph. Amongst the principal subscribers to the building are the Earl of Powis, Sir Watkin Wynn, the Bishop of the diocese, and the Vicar of Oswestry.

The *London Gazette* states that, in consideration of a benefaction of £1000, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted a like sum of £1000 towards defraying the cost of providing a parsonage for the vicarage of Much Birch, Herefordshire.

The Bishop of Peterborough on the 21st inst. consecrated the Church of St. Saviour, which has been erected in a rapidly-increasing neighbourhood, at the sole cost of the Rev. F. G. Burnaby. The cost of the church is £11,500, and with the incumbent's house and the endowment the gift of the rev. donor will amount to about £30,000.

Mr. J. D. Chambers, M.A., Recorder of Salisbury, was on Tuesday elected president of the Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom by bringing about a union between the Eastern and Western Churches, in the room of Lord Eliot, who has resigned that office. It was unanimously resolved that the association should continue on its old basis.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to his clergy, calling upon them during the current year to make collections in aid of the Canterbury Diocesan Education Society in every parish. The board has distributed during thirty-seven years no less than £37,650, upwards of £19,000 having been spent in building and enlarging schools. Every portion of the diocese has participated in the fund.

The Winchester Diocesan Conference was opened on Tuesday with an address from the Bishop on the principal topics affecting the Church. As to Ritualism, he urged that the recent judgment should be cordially accepted, and that there should not be any more prosecutions, for he was sure they rather increase Ritualism than stamp it out. A debate on "The Priest in Absolution" arose on Wednesday, in the course of a discussion on penitentiary work, when Canon Willerforce, with a view to obtain some advice from the Bishop, moved a resolution condemning the use of the book. The Bishop pointed out that while the Church recognised confession in certain cases, it did not encourage the habitual practice or make it obligatory even before communion, and nothing could be more undesirable than that young clergymen should be allowed to exercise such a function. The Bishops, he added, had refused to license any confessors in the Church, and it would be extremely dangerous to set a number of young priests to be constantly looking into the morbid anatomy of the human mind. The motion was carried, as was also another resolution declaring that habitual confession was not consistent with the doctrine and discipline of the Church.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The following elections have been made at Worcester:—To an Eton Scholarship—Mr. S. J. Daltrey, from Marlborough College. Proxime accesserunt—Mr. H. R. Woolrych, from Rossall School; Mr. G. M. A. Hewett, from Bromsgrove School. To a Cooke's Scholarship—Mr. G. G. Walker, from Bromsgrove School. To Exhibitions—Mr. H. R. Woolrych, from Rossall School; Mr. L. H. Winton, unattached student; Mr. D. F. Heywood, from Christ's Hospital; Mr. O. Price, of King Edward's School, Birmingham; Mr. A. G. Thistleton, of Birkenhead School.

At St. John's the following elections have been announced:—To Classical Scholarships—Mr. A. W. Pollard, of King's College School; and Mr. E. A. Housman, of Bromsgrove School. To a Natural Science Scholarship—Mr. M. J. Jackson, of University College, London.

The Mathematical Moderators in the first public examination have issued the following award of honours:—

Class I. J. W. Botsford, University; A. Dilke, Worcester; A. I. Felkin, Magdalen; L. W. Jones, Merton; W. E. Martyn, Christ Church; H. Melish, Balliol; R. Newport, Jesus; H. R. Reichel, Balliol; E. W. Symons, University; T. R. Terry, Hertford; H. R. Webb, New College.

Class II. A. J. Anderson, Magdalen; T. Bentham, Queen's; H. D. Ellis, New College; G. Grundy, Merton; G. B. Hughes, Worcester; W. H. Lewin, University; W. Roberts, Jesus; C. H. Sargent, New College; J. W. Tibbs, Keble; J. Turner, Corpus Christi.

Class III. J. B. P. Bartram, Balliol; A. C. E. Blomfield, St. John's; F. L. Butler, St. John's; T. O. H. Horsman, Exeter; H. Pooley, Keble; H. H. Robinson, Magdalen.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Harness prize, given once in three years to such undergraduate or graduate who shall compose the best essay upon some subject connected with Shakespearean literature, has been adjudged to Henry Paine Stokes, B.A., Corpus Christi.

The following have been elected to foundation scholarships at St. John's:—G. C. Allen, Boyce, Brownbill, Carlisle, Houghton, Lattimer, R. H. Marsh, Mummery, Pinsent, Reynolds, Willan, Dougan, Gunston, F. C. Hill.

The Senate of the University of London has decided against the policy of delay which was proposed by the opponents of medical degrees for women, by a majority of 16 against 11.

The distribution of prizes to the students of University College took place yesterday week in the theatre of the institution—Sir George Young, Bart., presiding. The prizes awarded, some of them subject to the award of the council, included the Joseph Hume Scholarship in jurisprudence, to Eliza Owen, of London (£20, tenable for three years); the Andrews Entrance Prizes, £20 each, W. S. Meyer, Wolf Defries, and D. S. Maccoll; the Andrews prizes, second year's students, first prize, £50, F. J. R. Hendy; second prize, £40, R. B. Yardley. First year's students:—First prize, £20, W. S. Meyer, T. H. Edmunds, D. S. Maccoll, and W. D. Ridley. A number of prizes were delivered in other departments. Among the prizetakers were some young ladies, whose success was hailed with vociferous applause.

Mr. F. T. Marsh, a blind gentleman, passed the B.A. examination in the University of Durham. He was educated in the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester.

Mr. S. B. Guest Williams, of Exeter College, Oxford, has been appointed Second Master of Durham Grammar School, in the place of the Rev. Benjamin Charles Caffin, who was recently appointed to the vicarage of Northallerton.

The Duke of Cambridge, as President of King's College Hospital, distributed the prizes on Wednesday afternoon to the students in the medical department of the college.

Wednesday was "Speech Day" and Prize Day at Haileybury, and the announcement that the new chapel of the college would be opened and consecrated by the Bishop of St. Albans drew together a distinguished body of visitors. The list of honours obtained during the past year includes four First Classes at Oxford, two First Classes and the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse at Cambridge, besides sundry open scholarships at both Universities and admissions by competition to the Academy at Woolwich and the College at Cooper's-hill.

Mr. Hardy has consented to lay the first stone of a large school building, providing accommodation for eighty students, and to preside at the distribution of prizes at the Oxford Military College, on July 21. This institution was started about twelve years ago for the purpose of giving a University education to the sons of officers and others, and to prepare them for the military examination at a reasonable expense.

The annual distribution of prizes was made at the College, Cheltenham, yesterday week, the Earl of Redesdale, Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and all the local members of the college council being among the large audience who were gathered in the classical school-room. A large list of honours gained since June, 1876, by old and present Cheltonians was read by the Principal, the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, M.A.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Rugby:—Classical—Couchman, Mr. Waterfield's; Terry, Mr. Brown's; Cartmell, Mr. Waterfield's; Cubitt, Rugby School, lately from Mr. Vecqueray's; Smith, home teaching. Mathematical—Pearce, Mr. Nunn's; Rumney, Mr. Vecqueray's. French—Dawson, Mr. Vecqueray's. Natural Science—Acton, Mr. Pipon's.

At Wellington College, the following have been elected to junior scholarships:—Peel, Benson Scholar, Mr. O. Waterfield, East Sheen; Hallward, Barham House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; Pollock, Durand Scholar, Mr. R. Chigwell, Dover; Ottley, Wellington College; Mitchell-Innes, Wellington College; Eden, Wellington College; Douglas, Rev. J. H. Palmer, Eastbourne. Accesserunt—Craddock, Wellington College. Æq.—Cairns, Wellington College; Medley, Mr. J. P. Seaver, Brighton.

There was an annual gathering of parents and friends at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, last Saturday. The proceedings were rendered specially interesting by the presence of the retiring Head Master, Dr. Birkbeck Hill, under whom the school has been so long and so successfully managed, and of the new Head Master, the Rev. W. Almack, M.A. Within the last six months the school has gained two first and one second class at Oxford, and one first class at Cambridge.

The annual gathering of Whitelands students took place at the college on the 22nd inst. A goodly number of former students and friends and the 127 present students, with the governesses, &c., assembled at St. Luke's, Chelsea, at twelve. About 400 sat down to an excellent luncheon in a spacious tent on the college lawn. It is worthy of remark that the cooking had all been done by the students, under the supervision of the lady superintendent, Mrs. Newton, and Miss Martin. There were several members of the council and friends of the college present.

Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., distributed the prizes gained in the third session by students in the Yorkshire College of Science last Saturday. His Lordship said the college was in a very satisfactory state, and a site had been purchased for a future permanent college. There had also been a wide extension of the curriculum by including in it both ancient and modern classical literature.

The Rev. R. A. Ram, M.A., Croydon, a clergyman of the Church of England, has been elected master of the new grammar school at Holbeach.

At the annual meeting of the Midland Branch of the British Medical Association, held on Tuesday at Birmingham, a resolution was passed in favour of the introduction of the provident dispensary scheme in co-operation with charity organisation.

The twenty-fifth annual summer show of the Brighton and Sussex Horticultural Society was opened on Wednesday at the Pavilion. About £175 was offered in prizes; and a 10-guinea cup presented by Mr. James Ashbury, M.P., offered for the best twelve varieties of stove and greenhouse plants, was awarded to Messrs. Balchin and Nell, of Brighton, for a very fine set of plants. This firm took eight other first prizes.

In celebration of the return of Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., Mrs. Brassey, and family, from their voyage round the world, a banquet was given on Wednesday night in the pavilion of the pier at Hastings. About 300 ladies and gentlemen sat down—the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Gansden, presiding. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., and Lady Kay-Shuttleworth were among the assemblage. In responding to the toast of the evening Mr. Brassey gave some interesting particulars of his voyage, and spoke highly of British enterprise and prestige.

The originality, labour, and ingenuity displayed by the authors of some of the communications submitted to the Institution of Civil Engineers during the past session have led the council to make the following awards:—Watt medals and Telford premiums to Mr. W. W. Beaumont, for "The Fracture of Railway Tires;" Mr. W. C. Unwin, B.Sc., for "The Resistance of Boiler Flues to Collapse;" Telford premiums to Mr. R. Souttar, for "Street Tramways;" Mr. I. J. Mann, for "The Testing of Portland Cement;" Mr. W. Anderson, for "Experiments and Observations on the Emission of Heat by Hot-Water Pipes;" Mr. J. B. Redman, for "The River Thames;" Mr. H. Robinson, for "The Transmission of Power to Distances;" Mr. A. McDonald, for "The Repairs and Renewals of Locomotives;" Mr. R. H. Brunton, for "The Japan Lights;" and the Manby premium to Mr. C. N. Bazalgette, barrister-at-law, for "The Sewage Question." Some of the papers read at the supplemental meetings exclusively by students of the institution have likewise been similarly acknowledged—thus, a Millar scholarship has been given to Mr. P. R. Allen, for "Machine Tools;" while Millar prizes have been awarded in each of the following cases:—Mr. A. C. Hurtzig, for "Submarine Foundations;" Mr. C. G. Smith, for "The South Reserve Floating Landing-Stage and Piers at Birkenhead;" Mr. R. J. G. Read, for his "Comparison of the Merits of Wrought-Iron Plate and Trussed Girders for Single-Span Railway Bridges;" Mr. N. Watts, for "Mechanical Puddling in the Manufacture of Iron;" Mr. W. J. Chalk, for his paper "On Waves, and on Structures Designed to Resist their Force;" and Mr. C. Mackay, for his paper on "Engineering Explosives."

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing of the past few days may be dismissed very briefly, as nothing of any importance has taken place. The attendance of holiday-makers at Hampton was as large as usual, and on the first day F. Archer once more carried all before him, winning no less than five out of the seven races in which he took part. There was the usual enormous muster on the Town Moor at Newcastle on Wednesday last to witness the running for the Northumberland Plate. At the fall of the flag, Muscatel (6 st. 8 lb.) was decidedly the popular favourite; and she made all the running until about a quarter of a mile from home, when she was beaten. At the distance, Glendale (7 st. 13 lb.) held a lead of a couple of lengths, and appeared to be winning easily; but Hampton (8 st. 12 lb.) crept up inch by inch, and secured the race by a short head in the very last stride. The performance of the top weight was a remarkably good one, and must be very galling to those who have supported him on previous occasions, when he has been remorselessly scratched at the eleventh hour.

In spite of the abuse which has constantly been heaped upon it, and which has been to a great extent deserved by Majesty's stud at Hampton Court has continued to supply a fair average of winners; and this year the fifteen youngsters were sent up in so much better condition than usual that prices rose in a wonderful way, and a capital paying average of 310 gs. was obtained. This was made, too, without the help of any sensational youngster, as a filly by Blair Athol—Miss Evelyn (800 gs.), and a daughter of St. Albans and Lady of the Manor (600 gs.) stood at the head of the list. We fear that Old Trumpeter's day is nearly over, as he had only one representative, and the first of the Prince Charlie's do not appear to have created a favourable impression.

It would be contrary to all precedent if Henley Regatta were brought off in perfectly fine weather; still, some heavy showers on the Thursday afternoon did not give so much cause for grumbling as usual, and the Friday was quite fine. Last year the Thames R.C. took a strong lead in aquatic matters, but the defeats they experienced seem to have roused the members of the London R.C. to redoubled exertions, and on this occasion they once more carried all before them, securing the Grand Challenge, Thames Challenge, and Stewards' Challenge Cups, the last mentioned for the seventh year in succession. The Thames men were second in each event, and Eyre and Hastie of that club defeated Smith and Playford of the L.R.C. for the Silver Goblets; but the race was an unsatisfactory one, as each pair fouled the bank, and the latter were so long in getting clear again that they relinquished the contest without further effort. F. L. Playford, the amateur champion sculler, devoted himself solely to rowing; and T. C. Edwards-Moss, the president of the Oxford University B.C., had an easy victory in the Diamond Sculls, for which there was an unusually large entry. Jesus College, Cambridge, won both the Ladies' Challenge Plate and the Visitors' Challenge Cup. It was an excellent plan to bring off the Maidenhead and Marlow Regatta on the day following Henley, as, naturally enough, the entries were more numerous than usual, and some capital racing was witnessed. The London Eight did not appear for the Grand Challenge Cup, in which the Thames R.C. beat the Kingston R.C., after a hard struggle. These positions were reversed in the race for Senior Fours; and Eyre and Hastie again won the Pairs.

Of course, the great event of the week has been the annual cricket-match between Oxford and Cambridge, and fully 30,000 were present at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday last. Up to the last, the latter team were strong favourites, even though they had not done so well in the trial-matches as their rivals, and never was there a more complete upset of the public fancy. Though they were indubitably a fine batting team, only one of the Cambridge men—A. P. Lucas—played up to his form, their bowling was weak, and their fielding very poor, though an honourable exception must be made in the case of the Hon. E. Lyttelton, who kept wicket in splendid style. On the other side, F. M. Buckland gave a grand exhibition of batting, and, as he took no less than seven wickets, at an expense of only fifty-two runs, Oxford has to thank him for a hollow victory by ten wickets. We append the full score:—

CAMBRIDGE.		1st inn.	2nd inn.
Hon. A. Lyttelton, b Tylecote	4	c Jellicoe, b Tylecote	6
A. P. Lucas, c and b Tylecote	54	b Tylecote	8
W. S. Patterson, lb w, b Tylecote	20	b Jellicoe	7
Hon. E. Lyttelton, b Buckland	7	b Jellicoe	16
D. Q. Steel, c Savory, b Buckland	9	c Fowler, b Buckland	21
E. K. Jarvis, c Greene, b Tylecote	2	b Buckland	30
F. H. Mellor, c Tylecote, b Jellicoe	5	not out	15
H. Pigg, b Jellicoe	0	c Greene, b Buckland	2
S. S. Schutz, b Buckland	18	c Wallington, b Buckland	2
L. Eury, c Buckland, b Tylecote	1	c Greene, b Tylecote	2
H. T. Liddington, not out	1	c and b Tylecote	12
Byes	12	Byes 3, lb 2	5
Total	134	Total	136
OXFORD.		1st inn.	2nd inn.
A. J. Webb, b Luddington	0	not out	21
H. R. Webb, st A. Lyttelton, b Patterson	9	not out	19
E. W. Wallington, b Luddington	15		
A. H. Heath, b Patterson	0		
F. M. Buckland, not out	117		
A. D. Greene, b Patterson	5		
J. H. Savory, b Luddington	0		
H. G. Tylecote, c A. Lyttelton, b Luddington	39		
H. Fowler, b Luddington	10		
A. Pearson, b Patterson	9		
F. G. Jellicoe, c Mellor, b Patterson	1		
Byes 8, lb 1	0	No ball	1
Total	214	Total	47

A very interesting match was played between North and South last week. At the close of the first innings the latter team appeared to have the game in hand; but, at their second attempt they were disposed of very quickly, and only won by one wicket. Mr. W. G. Grace (54) and Jupp (not out, 73) did most of the scoring for the victors; and, on the other side, Ulyett (50), Shrewsbury (44), and Osocroft (68) chiefly distinguished themselves. Kent has beaten Lancashire by five wickets; and Notts has defeated Yorkshire by 22 runs, the victory being due in a great measure to the fine batting of Shrewsbury (62).

The Leamington and Midland Counties Archery Meet took place on Wednesday and Thursday, in the Jephson Gardens, Leamington. The prizes amounted to upwards of £100.

A generous rivalry is going on between the Crystal Palace authorities and those of the Alexandra Palace. This week the Handel Festival at the former place holds, of course, paramount sway; but on the other days there are rose shows and plays by day and fireworks at night. The Alexandra holds its own bravely, and is managed with much spirit. A horse show, at which valuable prizes were given, drew crowds there last week; and among the attractions this week are operas, dramas, and equestrian performances, winding up with a rose show to-day and fireworks in the evening, by the celebrated M. Ruggieri. Great energy is also shown by the managers of the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, at which there has been this week, besides the customary attractions, an exhibition of cats and ladies' pet dogs—more than £150 being given away in prizes and money.





THE WAR: CIRCASSIANS AND BASHI-BAZOUKS RETURNING FROM A RAID ON THE ENEMY'S SHORE AT NICOPOLIS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## PARLIAMENT.

## LORDS.

"Whitebait dinners and garden parties being in their golden prime, and the weather rather warm for legislation, is it to be wondered at that the minds of noble Lords strayed whither they themselves will hasten in less than two months hence? Anyway, when the Scottish Game Laws Amendment Bill was before the House, Lord Rosebery had no difficulty in excluding the moors and mountains from the operation of the measure. Only from the point of view pictured in Mr. Sambourne's humorous *Punch* illustration of a Greenwich feast of reason and flow of soul could noble Lords have been interested in formally reading the third time and passing the Oyster and Mussel Fisheries (Order Confirmation) and the Fisheries (Oyster, Crabs, and Lobsters) Bills at the convenient hour of six.

What may, perhaps, be called a grave matter occupied their Lordships' attention on Monday. First, Lord Dorchester took up the cudgels for his friend Colonel Wellesley, and elicited from Lord Derby the assurance that he had called the Russian Ambassador's attention to the unfriendly reception Colonel Wellesley, the British military attaché at St. Petersburg, had met with from the Grand Duke Nicholas at the seat of war, and had received an answer indicating that "this unpleasantness will be terminated in a friendly and satisfactory manner." Then ensued a series of plaintive remonstrances on the part of the Prime, Lord Denman, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Grey, Earl Granville, and Viscount Cardwell against the action of the Government in dropping their Burials Bill on the adoption of the Earl of Harrowby's clause throwing churchyards open to Dissenters, the Ministry finding defenders in Lord Redesdale and the Duke of Richmond, the latter of whom urged that the amendment had so altered the whole scheme of the bill that the Government were justified in withdrawing it, with the view of reconsidering the question. Earl Nelson then mildly complained of some venial sins of omission which he alleged the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had committed, and the Earl of Chichester having justified the course they had pursued, the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (Nos. 1 and 2) Bills were read the second time; as were the Metropolitan Commons (Provisional Order) Bill and the Reservoirs Bill; and the Elementary Education (Provisional Orders Confirmation) Bill passed through Committee.

On Tuesday their Lordships sat little more than half an hour, the time being occupied in quickly advancing one or two measures a stage, and in the delivery of a brief speech by the Lord Chancellor for the enlightenment of the Earl of Onslow as to the changes which had taken place in holding the Surrey Assizes.

On Thursday the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament:—Law of Evidence Amendment, Public Libraries Act (Ireland) Amendment, Removal of Wrecks, Quarter Sessions (Boroughs), Settled Estates, Marriages Legalisation, St. Peter's, Almondbury, and a number of other bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Bradford, and Lord Selborne. The Prisons Bill, after some discussion, was read the second time.

## COMMONS.

Figures rarely have a charm for hon. members save when the genius and eloquence of Mr. Gladstone surround them with seductive glamour. The introduction of the Indian Budget (summarised in our last Number) by Lord George Hamilton on Thursday week, was no exception to this rule. The House was in a melting mood, and, dissolving into units, was well-nigh counted out whilst Mr. Laing was prosing on Indian finance. Nor did Mr. Fawcett's lecture on the political economy of India conciliate hon. members who have an instinctive aversion to the self-sufficient style of oratory practised by the hon. member for Hackney. Scant interest—too scant interest by far—was taken in the Indian Budget; and Mr. W. H. Smith succeeded in getting the £5,000,000 loan to the Indian Government almost for the asking. There was little that calls for remark in the remainder of the sitting, except that in Committee on the Irish Public Loans Bill Mr. Biggar virtually assumed the dictatorship in making the following concession to Mr. W. H. Smith, who was anxious to press the bill on even in the small hours of the morning:—"Well, Mr. Raikes," said Mr. Biggar, amid laughter, "I'll give him five minutes more."

The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill for Ireland made little progress in Committee yesterday week (clauses 1 to 5 only were agreed to, the preamble having been postponed), mainly owing to the intervention of Mr. Biggar with a fruitless motion to report progress in order that the Irish County Courts Bill should be considered first. Later in the sitting the latter bill was read the second time, the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill passed through Committee, one or two other measures were advanced a stage; and the evening sitting lasted but a short time, the House being counted out on the motion of Mr. Biggar.

On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer (so far from asking for the two or five millions for contingencies in the East, which vote had been foreshadowed by some of the journals which support the Ministerial policy) returned the following pacific reply to a question put by Mr. Gourley respecting the action of Russia and Turkey with regard to the Suez Canal:—

The Porte assents to the views of her Majesty's Government relating to the free passage of the canal for all neutral vessels. As regards hostilities in the canal and at its approaches, the Porte states that, as the Canal is part of the Ottoman Empire, and has never been declared neutral, it cannot permit access to it of an enemy's ships, and the Porte has taken measures to protect the two entrances from the approach of such ships; and that the Porte reserves its rights and prerogatives as to territorial powers. It will be seen from the papers that have been laid before Parliament that the Russian Government have decided that they will not include Egypt within the range of their belligerent operations, and that they will neither blockade, interfere with, nor in any way menace the navigation of the Suez Canal. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government do not feel it necessary to take any measures for the protection of the canal, inasmuch as they rely on the undertaking of the Russian Government that it shall not be interfered with.

The reported narrow escape of Sir Arthur Kemball from capture by Cossacks at Delibaba led to a question on the matter being put by Mr. Laing, who was informed by Mr. Bourke that the Government had received no news on the subject, and that Sir Arthur Kemball was simply following the operations of the Turkish army in order to report thereupon. So much anxiety exists in the public mind as to the stability of H.M.S. Inflexible that Mr. Ashbury may be held to have had good grounds for inquiring whether a Select Committee would be appointed to settle the question. But Mr. Egerton answered that no such Committee was necessary, inasmuch as the Admiralty were satisfied as to the stability of the Inflexible, of which hon. members could judge for themselves by studying the floating model of the ship placed for their convenience at the Admiralty. Thereupon Mr. E. J. Reed (who is of opinion that the Inflexible would certainly capsize if she should lose her unarmoured ends in action) said the Admiralty model had been seen by him, and it did not fairly represent the dangerous condition of the vessel. On going into Supply, Colonel Jervis called attention to an Indian question which proved of far greater interest to the House than the

Indian Budget did. The hon. and gallant member made himself the advocate of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in India who had been promoted from the rank of captain to that of major, but who had not received the Indian allowance for that rank as well as British pay. He moved that the papers on the subject should be referred to a Select Committee; he found an earnest seconder in Colonel North; and he made out so good a case that, albeit Lord George Hamilton, with characteristic coolness, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, with characteristic volubility, opposed the motion, the hon. and gallant member's motion was carried by 145 against 93 votes. Sir George Campbell having scolded hon. members for their partiality for personal questions, and having divided the House again on Colonel Jervis's motion, it was sanctioned this time by 104 against 56 votes. Mr. J. Holms was less fortunate. The hon. member for Hackney moved:—

That, having regard to the fact that men of the first-class army reserve, when called out last autumn, appeared in a larger proportion than any other branch of her Majesty's forces, this House is of opinion that it would be expedient to allow at least five thousand men now in barracks, who are over thirty years of age and have had ten years' service, to retire into that reserve.

Mr. Holms supported his motion in an able speech, but the resolution was opposed by Mr. Hardy, and negatived by 207 to 46 votes; other military questions were briefly touched upon ere the one vote of £49,200 for Divine service was agreed to. The rest of the sitting was occupied with passing certain measures through various stages.

Ireland, Scotland, and the Church monopolised most of the time on Tuesday. When Mr. Whalley had discharged his duty by asking questions as to "The Confessional Unmasked," the "Holy Cross" Society, and the "European Nations" interested in the Suez Canal, and had been duly answered thereon, a few other questions were ventilated, and the House then gave itself up to an afternoon of Milesian eloquence, and made such progress with the Irish Supreme Court of Judicature Bill that, after a couple of divisions, clause 12 was reached. In the evening Colonel Alexander made himself the champion of those who have suffered by the Treasury's appropriation of the late William Paterson's estate, valued at £40,000, and moved:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient for the Treasury to depart without previous notice from the immemorial custom of Scotland, and, for the first time, to appropriate the estate of an intestate bastard, when there are blood relations who, if he had been legitimate, would have been his next of kin according to the law of Scotland.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the Solicitor-General, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered strong arguments against the hon. and gallant member's resolution, which was rejected by 197 against 135 votes. Mr. Leatham then introduced his motion against Church patronage in a pungent speech:—

That, in view of the prevalence of simoniacal evasions of the law and other scandals and abuses in connection with the exercise and the disposal of private patronage in the Church of England, remedial measures of a more stringent character than any recently introduced into this House are urgently required.

Mr. Leatham, however, could not withstand the appeal of Mr. Cross, backed as it was by an "admirable and important speech;" so Mr. Leatham withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Hardcastle's amendment—"That it is desirable to adopt measures for preventing simoniacal evasion of the law and checking abuses in the sale of livings in private patronage," which was agreed to without a division.

The Irish Sunday Closing Bill was under discussion all Wednesday afternoon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the postponement of the six orders that stood before it. Sir J. M'Kenna (who deemed his Summary Jurisdiction Bill for Ireland of more importance) and several Irish members antagonistic to the restrictive measure strongly objected to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, which was agreed to, however, by 99 against 23 votes. Mr. R. Smyth contented himself with simply making the formal motion necessary for taking the Sunday Closing Bill into consideration. In a long speech, Mr. Murphy then moved that it was inexpedient to extend the provisions of the bill to the whole of Ireland. Prominent among the speeches made against the measure was the address of Mr. Roebuck, who thought the bill would promote secret drunkenness, and who maintained that the rational way to promote temperance was to provide the people with museums and places for innocent amusement on Sundays. On the other hand, Mr. O'Connor Power was in favour of the bill, as it was supported by every class in Ireland. But The O'Donoghue and other Irish members spoke emphatically against the Sunday Closing Bill, the debate on which was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Downing.

The business paper of the House on Thursday presented no less than thirty-two orders of the day and twenty-five notices of interrogation, besides notices of motion—a formidable list of subjects still waiting to be dealt with at this very advanced period of the Session. Comparatively few of the matters, however, submitted for consideration were worthy of special notice. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. D. Jenkins, said that the attention of the Government had been called to the lighting of the African coast of the Red Sea near Cape Guardafui. Communications had been made with the Khedive of Egypt on the subject, and he (the Chancellor) hoped that in a short time arrangements would be made for the purpose. Responding to an inquiry from Lord Claude Hamilton, Mr. G. Hardy said that his attention had been called to a pamphlet purporting to have been written by Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, containing grave charges against the Duke of Cambridge. He had addressed a letter to Colonel Dawkins requesting to know whether he admitted the authorship, but had not yet received a reply. Until he did so he did not think that he would be justified in taking the step suggested in the question of advising her Majesty to dispense with that officer's services. Interrogated by Mr. Mark Stewart, Lord Sandon stated that the Privy Council had communicated with the Foreign Office with respect to the reported appearance of the Colorado beetle in Germany. They were informed that it had appeared in a field near Cologne. That field was burnt with sawdust and petroleum; but since then one of the beetles was seen on the wing. Some time ago the Privy Council desired the Commissioners of Customs to give directions that all potatoes coming from America should be carefully inspected, and the stalks with the earth attached and all loose straw carefully burnt. Mr. Bourke, interpellated by Sergeant Simon, said that the Foreign Office had no reports of the rumoured ill-treatment of the Jews in Roumania since the publication of the report from the Consul-General at Jassy, dated April 15, in which he stated that two Jews were executed by the police at Jassy. One of them was a Russian subject. Upon representation being made to the Russian Consul, redress was promised by the authorities. No account of any outrages at Darabina had reached the Foreign Office, but the Consul-General at Bucharest had been ordered to institute inquiries; and if the report of such outrages were correct, the Government would make a representation to the Roumanian authorities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Hamond, said he was afraid that it would be impossible for the Government to proceed with the

Maritime Contracts Bill this Session. The order for the second reading of the bill was subsequently discharged. Mr. Sampson Lloyd called attention to the system of compelling private individuals to undertake the collection of income tax, inhabited house duty, and land tax, and moved that the practice was unjust and inexpedient. Mr. Muntz having seconded the motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the inconvenience of the present practice, and stated that more than once proposals had been made that the collection should be given to the officers of the Inland Revenue; but the reception with which they were met discouraged their adoption. He was, however, prepared to make such a change as would meet the difficulty. It had been intended to deal with the question in the Valuation Bill, but the opportunity had not as yet presented itself. The motion, after some discussion, was negatived without a division. A considerable debate ensued upon a question originated by Mr. Lowe, who called attention to the tenure under which the Indian Judges held their offices, during her Majesty's pleasure, and contended that the power of the Crown to remove Judges of the High Court of India ought only to be exercised on the same principle as that under which the Judges of England held it—namely, during good behaviour. The Civil Service Estimates, in Committee of Supply, concluded the chief business of the night.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Allchin has been appointed a physician to the Westminster Hospital in the place of Dr. Basham, resigned.

Mr. Alderman Nottage and Mr. Alderman Staples have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The University College Hospital has received £1000 from Major Dennis Moriarty, of Plymouth, in aid of its funds.

The Twickenham Horticultural and Cottage Garden Society's Show will be held at Strawberry Hill on Tuesday next.

Mr. Albert Grant's house at Kensington is announced for sale next Friday, July 6.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has sent £200 to the Stafford House committee, with an expression of sympathy for the suffering soldiers in the Turkish army.

The closing of Serjeants' Inn was celebrated on the 21st inst. by a conversazione, to which a large number of ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation of Mr. Serjeant Cox.

The annual presentation of prizes to the girls educated at the Grey Coat School, Westminster, took place in the school-room yesterday week. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

Lady Manners, yesterday week, at Fishmongers' Hall, distributed the prizes obtained in the recent exhibition held under the auspices of the Shipwrights' Company.

At a wardmote for the ward of Cheap held on Tuesday afternoon the Lord Mayor declared Sir John Bennett duly elected, in the place of Mr. Alderman Allen, his competitor, Mr. Waddell, having withdrawn from the scrutiny.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week over the annual meeting of the Princess Louise's Home and National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, at Woodhouse. His Lordship was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and her sister.

The anniversary of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of the Marquis of Hertford, who was supported by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The subscriptions amounted to £1271.

A deputation representing the Irish National Teachers' Organisation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer last Saturday and urged upon him the advisability of providing something in the way of a pension to the teachers in Ireland, either directly or by a system of deferred annuities. Sir Stafford Northcote promised due consideration to the matter.

Judgment was given in the Queen's Bench Division last Saturday in the action brought by Mr. Lynall Thomas, the well-known artilleryman, to recover damages against the Government for their adoption of his invention without compensating him for it. A jury had returned a verdict in his favour, but this was now set aside.

A bazaar has been held this week in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, for the benefit of the All Saints' Convalescent Home, Eastbourne. The stallkeepers were the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Manchester, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Ormonde, and several other ladies of rank.

The first annual meeting of the International Association for the Total Suppression of Vivisection was held on the 21st inst. at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P. Resolutions were adopted in favour of an agitation for the total abolition of vivisection, and thanking Mr. Holt for the service he had rendered in pressing the subject upon the attention of the Legislature.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a ball at the Mansion House on the 21st inst. in honour of the Mayors of the United Kingdom. The Mayors and Mayoresses of 123 cities and towns in the kingdom were present, headed by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of York and the Mayor and Mayoress of Manchester. The town clerks of seventy-eight boroughs were also among the guests.

The third annual public dinner in connection with the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum took place on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street—the Marquis of Hereford presiding. Subscriptions to the amount of £1271, including £25 from the chairman and £10 10s. from the Lord Mayor, were announced.—Some particulars of other orphanages will be found at page 622.

By the steam-ship Antenor, which arrived in the Victoria Docks on Tuesday, the Zoological Society received a valuable consignment of animals, presented to them by Sir Harry St. George Ord, K.C.B., lately Governor of the Straits Settlements. Among these is a fine specimen of the black leopard, which fills up a vacant space in the series of the large carnivora now lodged in the lion-house.

At the annual meeting of the supporters of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, held on Tuesday morning at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. J. G. Barclay in the chair—a special appeal was made for sufficient funds to extend the in-patients' department, the accommodation at present at the command of the hospital authorities being far too limited adequately to meet the demand made upon it.

Reuben Williams and James Andrew Cameron were indicted at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday for conspiring to obtain 30s. by fraud and false pretences, by selling the prosecutor, as "a fine singing bird," a common sparrow painted in imitation of a bullfinch. They were found guilty, and, previous convictions having been proved against them, the Recorder sentenced Cameron to six and Williams to three months' hard labour.



A meeting of shareholders of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited) was held on Tuesday—Mr. Pender, M.P., in the chair—when it was resolved to wind up the company and merge its business with that of the Anglo-American Company. The resolution was contested by some shareholders, and a poll was taken, which showed that the proportion in favour of the amalgamation was as nine to one.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the third week of June) was 78,738, of whom 36,304 were in workhouses, and 42,434 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 258, 6495, and 15,674 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 639, of whom 443 were men, 160 women, and 36 children.

A block of buildings erected by the Metropolitan Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Association, adjoining Battersea Park, was opened by the Earl of Beaconsfield last Saturday. At the conclusion of a speech of some length on the subject of the steps taken by the Government with the object of aiding the carrying out of such undertakings, he announced that her Majesty takes a deep interest in this movement for improving the dwellings of the people, and had commanded him to express her wish that her name may be associated with this institution, and that in future these buildings may be called the Victoria Dwellings for Artisans.

A large and influential meeting was held on Wednesday last at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to advocate and organise the establishment in London and its suburbs of hospitals for the middle classes—i.e., hospitals to pay their own expenses. The speakers included Mr. John Walter, M.P., Canon Miller, Monseigneur Capel, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Mr. Clifford Wigram, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., and others; and the favourable way in which the resolutions were received indicated that the movement has excited much sympathy among the upper and middle classes of society. The Duke of Northumberland, the Lord Mayor, and many others have joined the provisional committee of management, and all communications on the subject addressed to the Mansion House will receive immediate attention.

A return has been issued of the number of public statues within the Metropolitan Police district which have been transferred to the charge of the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings under the provisions of 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 33, sec. 7, or erected under section 2 since the passing of that Act, with the description of the places where such statues have been placed, and the dates when they were so transferred. They are as follows:—Richard Cœur de Lion, Old Palace-yard, 1861; Sir James M'Grigor, Chelsea Hospital grounds, 1865; Sir John Franklin, Carlton-terrace-gardens, 1866; Lord Herbert of Lea, Pall-mall, 1868; the Guards' Memorial, Waterloo-place, 1873; the Earl of Derby, Parliament-square, 1874; Viscount Palmerston, Parliament-square, 1877; Sir Robert Peel, Parliament-square, 1877. The statues of Dr. Jenner, now in Kensington-gardens, and of Major-General Havelock, in Trafalgar-square, have for some years been maintained by the Commissioners of Works, although the forms of the Act 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 33, have not in the case of these statues been complied with.

There were 2270 births and 1271 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 11, and the deaths 76, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which in the six preceding weeks had slowly but steadily declined from 78 to 55, further decreased to 44 (a lower number than in any week since the beginning of November last), of which 19 were certified as unvaccinated and 13 as vaccinated; in the remaining 12 cases the medical certificates did not contain any information relating to vaccination. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily declined from 964 to 796 during the four preceding weeks, had further declined to 726 last Saturday. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs were but 166 last week, and were 18 below the corrected weekly average. There were 42 deaths from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 46 from diarrhoea.

## GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

A great disaster has befallen the British colonial city of St. John, the capital of New Brunswick, which must be distinguished from St. John's, Newfoundland. It is situated at the mouth of the river St. John, in the Bay of Fundy, shielded from the open Atlantic by the peninsula of Nova Scotia. We give a view of the city and harbour, which has an advantageous position both for maritime and inland trade. It is connected, by the Intercolonial Railway, with the harbour of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and with Montreal and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, on the other hand; while it enjoys also an immediate communication by railway with the New England States of the Union. The calamity which has befallen St. John is a great fire, on Wednesday week, by which nearly half the town has been destroyed, and all its business houses and shops, and the dwellings of between 15,000 and 18,000 people. The fire began at half-past two in the afternoon, at M'Laughlin's boiler factory, in the suburb of Portland. It spread rapidly, favoured by a strong north-west wind, over the lumber-yards and wooden buildings, and thence extended to the business quarters of the town, the wharves and shipping. The principal streets burnt are Prince William, Princess, Duke, Dock, Market-square, King Water, Germain, Canterbury, King-square, Leinster, Charlotte, Orange, Sydney, Carmathiek, Wentworth, and Pitt streets. Among the buildings destroyed are the Custom House, the Post Office, Academy for Music, the Dramatic Lyceum, the Victoria and Royal Hotels, the New Brunswick, Montreal, Maritime, and Nova Scotia banks, the Savings Bank, the Victoria school, Grammar school, Trinity, St. Andrew's, German-street, Methodist Centenary, and other churches; every newspaper and telegraph office, the City Hall, the police office, and the Water Commissioners' office. There is only one bank saved, the British North American. Every wholesale store is burnt, and nearly all the retail stores. The amount of property destroyed is reckoned at fifteen million dollars, or three millions sterling, of which about one third is covered by insurance. Many thousands of people are suddenly rendered homeless and destitute; about a dozen lives were lost in the fire. The chief cities of Canada and the United States have promptly sent aid to the sufferers, both in gifts of money and of food and clothing; the Legislature of the Canadian Dominion has also voted a relief grant. A subscription has been opened by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, for this benevolent purpose, and many handsome donations have been received.

The polling for Dungarvan took place last Saturday, when Mr. O'Donnell, the Home-Rule candidate, received 137 votes, against 119 given to Mr. Henry Matthews.

## THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

This has, of course, been the special musical event of the week. The celebration which closed yesterday (Friday), as we have already stated, was the eighth that has been held at the Crystal Palace, six of these having been triennial, the two earliest meetings having taken place in 1857 and 1859. We gave last week a notice of the antecedents of those festivals and details of the arrangements for the occasion now referred to, and may therefore now restrict ourselves to passing comments on the performances, beginning with the "grand public rehearsal" of yesterday (Friday) week, which, although so entitled, had little, if any, of the effect of a rehearsal, from the thorough preparation ensured by the executants' long previous practice of and familiarity with the music, and from there having been no occasion for those stoppages and recommencements which are frequently prevailing features at rehearsals.

The pieces rehearsed on Friday week were taken from each of the programmes of the following Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and such was the efficiency of the executants that there was no instance of stoppage, such as usually characterises a rehearsal.

As at the previous Crystal Palace festivals, the first performance day, on Monday, was devoted to "The Messiah," contrary to the usage prevailing at most of our provincial festivals, where Handel's "Christian" oratorio is generally reserved for the close. Quite as grand a climax, however, in a musical sense, is obtained by the Crystal Palace programme, which terminates with the composer's "Jewish" oratorio, a work containing some of his sublimest choral writing.

The first appearance of Mdle. Albani at a Handel Festival was a prominent feature in Monday's performance. This excellent artist produced a very marked impression by the exquisite quality of her voice, the refinement of her style, and her earnest expression, as displayed in the airs "Rejoice greatly," "Come unto Him," and "How beautiful are the feet." The other soprano air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was expressively rendered by Madame Edith Wynne; Madame Patey gave the contralto airs, "But who may abide," "O, thou that tellest" (with chorus), "He shall feed His flock," and "He was despised," with great effect. The opening recitative, "Comfort ye," and air, "Every valley," were artistically rendered by Mr. Cummings; the other tenor solos having been assigned to Mr. Vernon Rigby, who was most successful in the air "Thou shalt break them." Herr Henschel's good voice and style were heard to advantage in the recitative, "For behold," and air, "The people that walked in darkness;" and Mr. Santley declaimed with great success the airs "Why do the nations" and "The trumpet shall sound," the latter with Mr. T. Harper's skilful trumpet obligato. The chorus-singing was generally excellent—"For unto us" and "Hallelujah" having been, as usual, the special effects in this respect. The oratorio was preceded by the National Anthem.

Wednesday's programme was as follows:—

PART I.			
Overture .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	{ Occasional Oratorio.
* Coronation Anthem .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Recitative .. .. .	Mr. Vernon Rigby .. .. .	.. .. .	Judas Maccabæus
Air .. .. .	Mr. Santley .. .. .	.. .. .	Samson.
Chorus .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Belshazzar.
Recitative .. .. .	Madame Patey .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Air .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chorus .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Air .. .. .	Signor Foli .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Air .. .. .	Madame Adeline .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chorus .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
* Overture .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
* Air (and Chorus) .. .. .	Madame Lemmens .. .. .	.. .. .	Athaliah.
Air .. .. .	Madame Patey .. .. .	.. .. .	Deborah.
Recitative .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
* March .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
* Solo (and Chorus) .. .. .	Mr. Edward Lloyd .. .. .	.. .. .	Joshua.
PART II.			
* Concerto for the Organ and Orchestra (No. 2, in B flat.)			
(The organ by Mr. W. T. Best.)			
Air .. .. .	Mr. Edward Lloyd .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
* Air .. .. .	Madame Lemmens .. .. .	.. .. .	Acis and Galatea.
* Chorus .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Air .. .. .	Mr. Santley .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chorus .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Recitative .. .. .	Madame Adeline .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Air .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
March .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Air (and Chorus) .. .. .	Mr. Vernon Rigby .. .. .	.. .. .	Dryden's Ode.
Air (and Chorus) .. .. .	Madame Lemmens .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chorus .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Air .. .. .	Signor Foli .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Trio and Chorus .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

The specialty of the day was the second appearance of Madame Adeline Patti at a Handel Festival, the first occasion having been in 1865. In each of the solos assigned to her the great prima donna displayed her rare qualities of voice and style with triumphant success, having been enthusiastically applauded in each of her solos, and encored in the second, the fine trumpet-playing of Mr. T. Harper in the obligato having been a valuable feature—the obligato to Madame Patey's air having also been skilfully played. Most of the other vocal pieces, as well as the singers, are so well known as to render specific comment unnecessary. It will be observed that the first part of the selection consisted of sacred music, and the second portion almost entirely of secular pieces. The numbers distinguished by an asterisk had not been given at any of the previous festivals, but are mostly familiar from performances elsewhere. The anthem, although less generally known than that beginning "Zadoc the priest," is fully as fine a composition. It and the other choral music of the day was excellently rendered; and that the vocal solos were worthily given may be inferred from the names of the singers.

The organ concerto was one of the most popular of the several works of the kind produced and performed by Handel. It was executed by Mr. Best (with amplifications and an elaborate cadenza) with that skilful manipulation for which the eminent organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has long been renowned. The orchestral pieces were finely played, the march with which the "Occasional" overture ends having had to be repeated.

The rare energy and the practised skill of Sir Michael Costa were powerful aids to the success of the Festival. Of the performance of "Israel in Egypt" yesterday (Friday), the concluding day, we must speak next week.

## THEATRES.

Signs of the approaching end of the dramatic season increase. Mr. Hare, for instance, announces the last week of the Court. The Royalty opened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Sleigh, for the purpose of employing the pupils of the School of Dramatic Art in a series of performances. On Monday Mr. Gilbert's mythological comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea" was presented, followed on Tuesday by "Cyril's Success," and on Wednesday by "Checkmate." The remainder of the week has been devoted to "The Wife's Secret," "Meg's Diversion," and "Love's Sacrifice." The company have already been seen in these pieces at Ripon House, and it is to be hoped that they have since received all the success they

merit. We have also to record the performance of "The Bell-Ringer of Notre Dame; or, Esmeralda the Gipsy," at the Park, which has for some time been favourably accepted by the habitués of this suburban theatre. The bill has been lately strengthened by the production of a Surrey drama, entitled "The Message from the Sea," founded on Charles Dickens's Christmas story. The audience awarded it a warm reception. Miss Blackwood, in the part of Mog, the inn servant, was greatly successful. On Saturday she appeared as the lost Em'ly, in the drama of that name, and to-night will act in another popular character for her benefit. The house will then close until next September.

At the Folly the extravaganza of "Robinson Crusoe" was revived last Saturday. Miss Lydia Thompson again assumes the character of the famous hero, and again wins the unanimous suffrage of a delighted audience. The cast in other respects, too, resembles the original. Mr. Lionel Brough retains the part of John Cocks, alias King Jim, and Mr. Philip Day that of Will Atkins, the bold private. Mr. Forrester is still the Prime Minister of the Queen of Nymony-Nyums; now represented, however, by Miss Harriet Coveney. Miss Marie William substitutes Miss Topsy Vennas Gig, the coxswain, and plays with vigour. The necessary alterations, nevertheless, that have been made do not in the least impair the general effect. The burlesque is preceded by the revival of Mr. Craven's drama of "Miriam's Crime," Miss Rachel Sanger supporting the rôle of the heroine admirably, and the general cast being thoroughly adequate for the entire representation.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

As usual in the last few weeks before the Wimbledon meeting, every Saturday afternoon sees the turn out of many thousands of the metropolitan volunteers, either to take part in their annual official inspections or to drill in preparation for that event. Last Saturday there were eight inspections in London and its immediate neighbourhood, the principal of which, mainly from the fact that the Commander-in-Chief was the inspecting officer, was that of the London Rifle Brigade. The regiment, in ten good companies and two companies of cadets, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P., paraded at the foot of the Duke of York's Column, from which they marched to Hyde Park, where they were formed in line upon the Guards' ground, in a space kept by a detachment of police under Inspector Nightingale. At the close of the inspection the Duke of Cambridge complimented the men on the soldierly care they seemed to take of their arms and accoutrements, as well as on their efficiency in drill.

In another part of Hyde Park, the Queen's (Westminsters), under the command of the Duke of Westminster, passed a satisfactory inspection before Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., of the Scots Guards. There were twelve companies of twenty-eight files, the total strength being nearly 800 of all ranks.

The St. George's, of whom 477 paraded, in six companies, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, were inspected by Colonel Fitzroy, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace.

Colonel Gordon, the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District, inspected the 1st Middlesex Engineers in a field adjoining the Battersea Foundry. The corps had 520 of all ranks on parade, in six companies, Lieutenant-Colonel Ransome commanding.

The 1st Surrey Artillery, in ten batteries, under Major Burls, underwent the first portion of their inspection at the hands of Colonel Waller, R.A., in Battersea Park.

The 4th Administrative Battalion Surrey were inspected in Southwark Park by Colonel Lane Fox, commanding the 48th sub-district; the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets undergoing the same ordeal in West Ham Park at the hands of Lord Abinger, of the Scots Guards; while the Civil Service Rifles concluded their week's camping out by being inspected at Wimbledon.

The drill competition of the 37th Middlesex the same evening was of a rather novel character, being a contest of the right against the left half battalion of the corps. Each half battalion was restricted to four companies of twenty file, and a very keen competition in battalion and light infantry movements ensued, the orders being given by Major Richards from a prepared list, besides which each Captain had to drill the wing to which his company belonged. At the end of a three hours' competition the judges awarded priority to the right half battalion.

Last week the Inns of Court were inspected, in the Temple Gardens, by Lord Abinger; and the 1st Surrey, at their headquarters, by Colonel Hyde Page. In both cases the inspecting officers expressed themselves satisfied with the drill.

At the West of Scotland Rifle meeting at Edinburgh during the past week the bronze medals of the National Rifle Association were won as follows:—Edinburgh, Private Lillie; Midlothian, Quartermaster Paterson; Peebles, Lieut. Blackwood.

At the battalion competition of the Bloomsbury, the challenge cup was again secured by Private Heathcote.

The annual prize meeting of No. 3 (Captain Wilson's) company of the 9th (West) Middlesex was held on the 20th, at Wormwood-scrubbs, when a number of prizes were competed for, the principal winners being Lieutenant Bell, Sergeant Wright, Captain Wilson, and Corporal Edmonds. Corporal Schroder, Sergeant Wright, Private Pennymore, and Colour-Sergeant Sapsford also took prizes. The company challenge badge was won by Corporal Edmonds.

A match took place on Tuesday week at Wimbledon between the 7th Surrey and 49th Middlesex, twelve men a side, the scores being—7th Surrey, 782; 49th Middlesex, 694.

Major-General Stephenson has addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Forces a report on the last Easter Monday volunteer review. The manoeuvres were upon the whole conducted to his satisfaction, and he remarked a general improvement in the volunteers, but their progress is only slow.

The *Dublin Mail* says the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has given a prize to be competed for at the annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Association at Dundalk.

The Govan Tramways, Glasgow, were on Wednesday opened with steam power.

An open competition for forty-six boy clerkships in the lower division of the Civil Service will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on July 19 and 20.

Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, has begun the publication of a series of sheets which will form a map of the theatre of war in Europe on a large scale.

A new illustrated monthly publication, entitled *Industrial Art* (Hardwicke and Bogue), filling a gap in our art-literature, will appear on July 1.

The Duke of Devonshire opened a fine-art exhibition at Derby on Wednesday. The Mayor, Corporation, and public bodies proceeded through the town to the building.





ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, PARTLY DESTROYED LAST WEEK BY FIRE.



## OUR PORTRAITS.



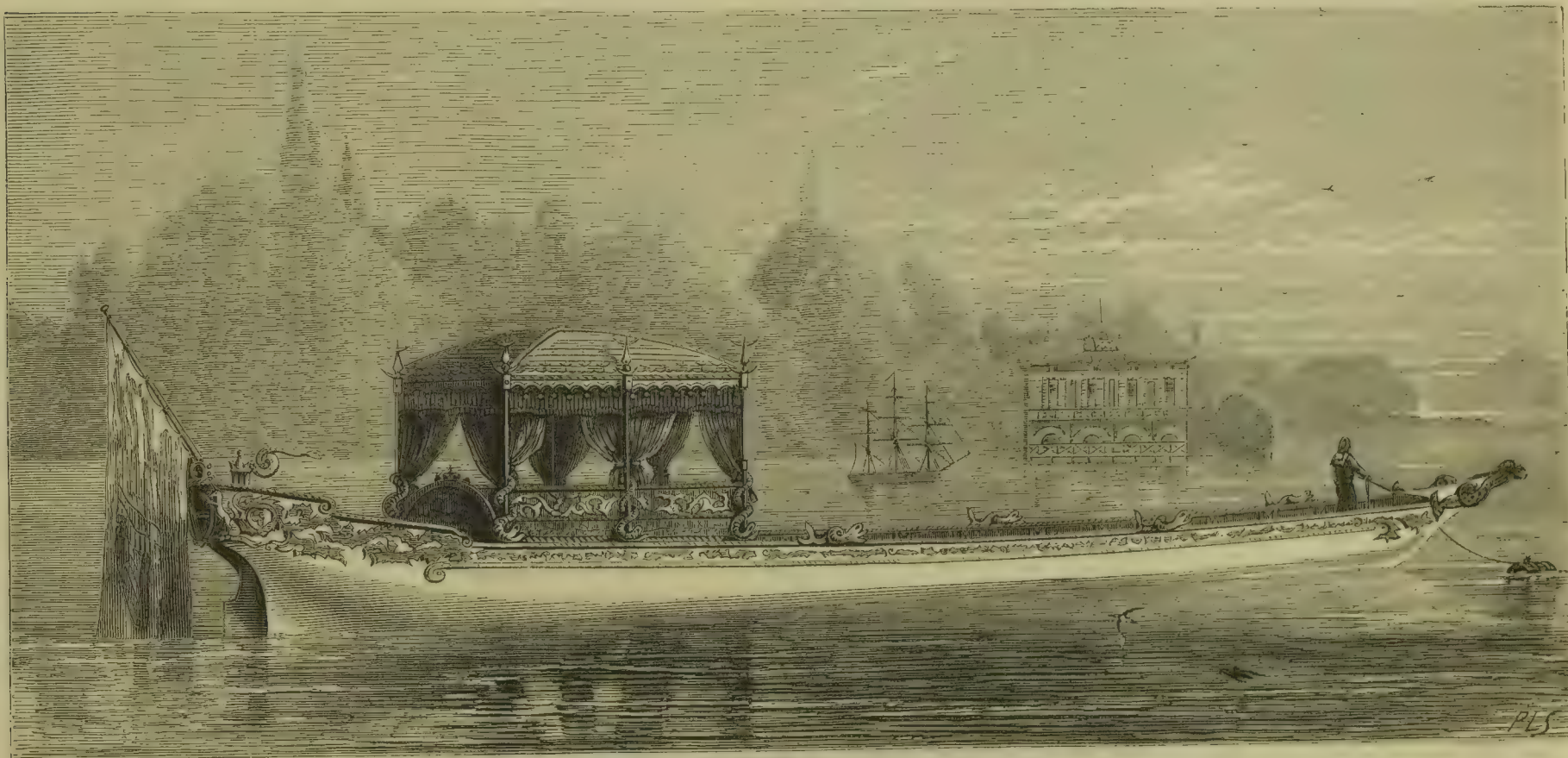
SIR THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE, K.C.M.G., OF NATAL.

We give this week the portraits of the late Admiral Rous, the veteran sportsman and highest authority upon racing matters; Lady Stirling-Maxwell, better known as the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the well-known authoress, who died on the 15th inst.; Sir Theophilus Shepstone, of South Africa, who has undertaken the administration of the new Transvaal Province for her Majesty's Government; and the late Mr. Fletcher Harper, of the eminent firm of "Harper and Brothers," publishers and newspaper proprietors at New York. The memoirs of Lady Stirling-Maxwell and Admiral Rous were given in our last publication.

Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., of Natal, was knighted last year for his services to the Colonial Government. He has long been esteemed one of the ablest and most trustworthy public servants in that South African province. He was Secretary for Native Affairs under the first Government of Sir Benjamin Pine, about twenty years ago, and proposed to Sir George Grey, who visited the province as High Commissioner in 1855, a scheme for drawing off part of the increasing Zulu population into the unoccupied territory south-west of Natal, offering himself to take charge of them. His proposal was not accepted; and the deplorable conflict of 1873, in Sir Benjamin Pine's second term of government, causing much painful discussion, in which Bishop Colenso took a very prominent part (Langalibalele is a name that will be remembered awhile), has led to a complete change in the Constitution of Natal. The measures of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Henry Bulwer, during the last two years, with the entire policy approved by Lord Carnarvon and agreed to by the Natal Legislature, for dealing with the native population, were in a great degree owing to Sir Theophilus Shepstone's good advice. They have provided for the fixed residence of European civil magistrates, with special courts of justice, at the native district locations, affording better security for loyal and peaceable behaviour, and lessening the power of native chiefs. The Zulus and other Kaffirs in Natal are



THE LATE LADY STIRLING MAXWELL (HON. MRS. NORTON).



THE QUEEN'S NEW BARGE FOR VIRGINIA WATER.



THE LATE MR. FLETCHER HARPER, OF NEW YORK.

more than ten times the number of the European settlers, and are still increasing with alarming rapidity, so that the state of affairs there is the very reverse of what it is in New Zealand. Sir Theophilus Shepstone has continued, or has resumed more than once, his tenure of office in Natal as Secretary for Native Affairs; but he was lately called upon to intervene for the salvation of the neighbouring Dutch Republic of Transvaal, which had rashly provoked a Kaffir war, and found itself in danger of being utterly destroyed by its too powerful enemy. After succeeding, by the use of his well-earned influence with the natives, in persuading Secocoeni, the Kaffir chief, to spare the Transvaal, he was instructed by the British Government to warn the Dutchmen that their only chance of future safety would lie in the annexation of Transvaal to her Majesty's South African Dominion. This important revolution has been effected without any real opposition; and Sir Theophilus Shepstone, late Special Commissioner to the Transvaal Republic, has been charged with its re-organisation and provisional government, subject to the higher authority of Sir Bartle Frere, now Governor of the Cape Colony.

The late Mr. Fletcher Harper, of New York, was the youngest of four brothers, James Harper, John Harper, Joseph Wesley, and Fletcher, who have carried on business together, more than thirty years, with remarkable popularity and commercial success. Their father was a carpenter, farmer, and storekeeper at Middle Village, Long Island. The two elder brothers were apprenticed to the trade of printer, and started in 1817 upon their own account; their two younger brothers were apprenticed to them, and were afterwards taken into partnership. The house of "Harper and Brothers" is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. Its monthly literary magazine, its weekly illustrated paper, and its cheap reprints of all the most popular English books, supply a vast multitude of American readers with a great variety of entertainment. All four brothers, we understand, have left sons now in the firm, by whom its business is carried on as before.



THE LATE ADMIRAL ROUS.



## ROYAL BARGE FOR VIRGINIA WATER.

An addition has been made to the ornamental features of Virginia Water. This is a new Royal four-oared barge, built by Messrs. C. and A. Burgoyne, of Kingston-on-Thames, according to the specifications of Mr. Robinson, master shipwright and engineer. The boat is 30 ft. in length, 6 ft. 2 in. in extreme breadth, and 2 ft. 3 in. deep. She is built diagonally, with an outer skin of teak and an inner one of mahogany, the keel being of Canadian elm in one length, and the stern, sternpost, and fore and after deadwood of English oak. The new barge has a character of solid magnificence, and, with her sumptuous fittings, is a splendid piece of work. She is painted white, on which are appropriate carvings, relieved with gold; the interior panels are richly carved, with alternate devices of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, all three emblems intertwined on the panel of the prow. Dolphins of brass, finely chased and burnished, are adapted to various practical as well as decorative purposes. They form the elbows of seats, and are contrived to serve as knees to the thwart and as fittings to the gunwales for rowing. In the after-space, which is canopied for the accommodation of her Majesty, an elliptical arch is formed by the burnished ribs meeting in a central crown. All the hangings are of rich emerald green satin, lined and corded in the same colour, which matches the interior painting, where the mahogany and gold do not occur. In a commodious space abaft the Royal partition is a platform for the coxswain, with mahogany seats on each side cushioned with green satin, for members of her Majesty's suite. The tiller is a serpent of chased brass, and the rudder-head is ornamentally carved. The extreme finish and beauty of every part has been greatly admired.

## SUMMER DINNERS.

There can be no doubt of the existence of the strange creature so often described by novelists and other profound students of the human race—the gourmand, or epicure; he is probably not even uncommon; but it has never been my fortune to encounter him mounted on his hobby, to see how he ate and drank, and hear how he talked of eating and drinking. If I have ever met him he has worn the guise of an ordinary human being, and has concealed his dominant vice—for it is nothing less—with a skill at all events sufficient to deceive the unsuspecting spectator.

Yet I have long felt a desire, almost diseased, to see, to examine, to know thoroughly one of these extraordinary people, both because I find it impossible to realise the condition of a man who looks upon the day as merely a steep ascent of three and twenty hours leading up to dinner, and because I believe there is a great work to be done, in which his very vice might be utilised to the profit of his race. A profound epicure like Brillat Savarin—almost the absolute reverse, by-the-way, of a vulgar "sensational" gourmand like Helioabalus—might be, I am sure, to an ordinary Englishman, not only the most interesting of studies but the greatest of apostles: the double meaning of "to live well," much as it has been misused, still bears a lesson by which we and all our neighbours might well profit.

Not that I wish to imply that our English cookery deserves the rank contemptuously assigned to it by many people who probably only know very superficially that of other nations. To begin with, it has, I believe, only one serious rival—the French. German cookery, though probably as wholesome as any other, is utterly commonplace, tasteless and insipid to a degree, and as wanting in distinction as the manners of the people it nourishes. Of the south of Europe I can only speak by hearsay, but hearsay attributes to it one pervading quality—which is grease; and the same authority is so strongly and invariably against the cuisine of America—with its overplus of pastry, rich and indigestible—that one is almost obliged to take its word, if only as a matter of politeness.

Of course, there are people who rave about the meals they have made in the Far East, West, South, or North; but the real connoisseur, if he wishes ever to taste birds'-nests, bears' feet, or (after reading some book of Arctic travel) tallow candles, takes care to try them with every precaution—one at a time, served up with European cleanliness, and with plenty of other things to fall back upon if he does not like them. As a matter of fact, I believe one can obtain the delicacies of every nation in their highest perfection at Chevet's, in the Palais Royal; and it is notorious that the multitudes of Chinese in Paris prefer the birds'-nests to be had at that eminent purveyor to those of the Celestial City itself—even as a Turkish Ambassador is reported to have said, in words that sound like a quotation from the Koran: "There are many baths in Turkey; but the best of all Turkish baths is that in Jermyn-street, London."

But, to discuss the merits of French and English cookery. I believe that the unhesitating way in which your epicure speaks of our national inferiority in this art is the result, if not of absolute ignorance, at least of a habit of regarding things from a point of view altogether special—and as unsatisfactory as that of a man who should judge the literature of a nation simply by its *vers de société*. But dining is not merely the pleasure of the few—it is, primarily, the necessity of the many; and if in all England there is not to be found a dinner

of the quiet perfection, the exquisite taste, the delicate variety of *entrées*, and the substantial excellence of the wines of, let us say, the restaurant Magny (whose cellar was originally that of Louis Philippe, bought in '49, and whose attractions are simply and entirely those of the stomach—for there is no view from the windows, no liveliness, no prettiness, nothing but mere good eating and drinking)—if, as I do not absolutely admit, we cannot rival such a dinner, it does not yet follow that, as a nation, we consume food worse, or worse cooked, than that of the compatriots of Soyer and Vatel.

Take the best of the dinners ordinarily offered to a stranger in Paris—the table-d'hôte of the Louvre Hotel. Can the weary traveller lay his hand upon his heart—or thereabouts—and declare that he has not, even often, found the meat there tougher than it would be in any English country inn? Then the "bifteks," which your foreigner has learnt to eat perpetually, are they not always raw and always tough? And his "rosbif," is it not the most pallid, stringy, tasteless of abominations? Woe to the tourist who has tender teeth, and finds himself under the roof of a French family of moderate means, where meat *au naturel* (almost in two senses of the word) is of necessity always on the table! Your wholesome joint of beef, thoroughly cooked but not done to rags, has never yet crossed the Channel; and as for mutton, one is forced to believe that our lively neighbours wear out so many coats that they are obliged to keep all their sheep as wool-growers pure and simple.

Of course, no one would think of denying that there are points in which the French dinner beats the English, even "out of sight." The humblest Parisian has always soup to begin with, nearly always delicate little cheeses—Roquefort and Camembert—and plenty of fruit to end with; and it is quite possible that the system of many light courses is better and more wholesome than that of few and heavy—there are plenty of City men here who eat nothing for their principal meal but meat, with its accompaniments of vegetables, and cheese; which surely cannot be right. An ordinary French dinner lasts much longer than an English—which is in itself an extremely good thing; one has time to digest, to talk, to enjoy oneself, one feels more like a human being and less like a pig.

Epigrams never tell more than half the truth, or we should be tempted to say that a French meal is better supplied with the luxuries, an English with the necessities, of life. The national difference runs through even the national eating and drinking; and it is perhaps partly because of their cooks that—to venture another half-true epigram—the French are the happier, the English the healthier people. The difference is of course owing to some extent to the climate; in the long and hot summer of most parts of France one gets thoroughly into the way of a light vegetable dinner, while with us, sometimes only blessed with six weeks of really warm weather, the memory of winter is never quite absent, and the viands of a substantial dinner given in July would often make a very fair show upon a Christmas table.

And this is the point to which I have all along been leading up: *the French dinners are better suited for hot weather than are ours.* Our cooks excel theirs in some respects, it is freely granted; why should we not try to equal them in the others, and so gain a victory upon the whole? We should be happier and healthier at once; we should not have to force ourselves to sit down to a table loaded with heavy meats, at the season when one feels that one could live comfortably upon strawberry ices; and the extra amount of brainwork it would give our cooks would really not be at all a bad thing for them.

An ounce of example is better than a pound of precept. Let me conclude with a description of a summer dinner, not merely as it ought to be, but as it actually is, in the best private houses in France—an ideal to which English families should endeavour, as far as in them (and in the resources of their country) it lies, to approximate.

Picture to yourselves a sheltered alley, in a small but beautifully kept garden, "not wholly in the busy town, nor far beyond it," where there are tall trees, grass watered morning and evening, flowers of many kinds; opposite the alley a light and pretty summer-house, which is a billiard-room; in which, under the verandah, and at the swing, are children as pretty, as well bred, as natural, as one ever sees in England. The dinner-bell rings (or was it a gong? I have forgotten) and they all go—not indoors, but into the alley. There all is laid out, with abundance of light wine, water, and ice—that greatest of delicacies, which is even yet, in spite of the improvement of the last few years, not used nearly enough in England. There is nothing solid upon the table—no huge smoking joints, so glorious in winter but so offensive in summer, will oppress the senses of the waiting guests. Flowers, glass, little rolls of bread, butter, fill all the space otherwise unoccupied; there is nothing to wound the ethereal delicacy of a fairy.

As for the innumerable courses, how can I attempt to describe them—I who, not being a gourmand (as it is, perhaps, necessary to repeat), cannot even remember one half? A light summery soup; delicious *riz-de-veau*, cooked apparently by the hands of angels; a course of French beans, served separately, after the fashion of their country; slices of some sort of foreign sausage; chicken, tender as an infant's smile; little salted fish—anchovies, I suppose; various delicacies of which I can remember neither the name nor the order; one slice of roast beef, very thoroughly

cooked; cherry-tart, large, and round, and open—cold, I fancy, but I cannot be sure; little confections of chocolate and of coffee; creamy things which it is quite impossible to describe—they must be tasted! All these, and probably many things which I have forgotten—were they not a Midsummer Evening's Dream, almost justifying the sin of the epicure, spoiling one for the hot and solid realities of the English summer dinner?

Perhaps. Yet let the defender of British delicacy be consoled—even here there was a flaw. Throughout this banquet of many courses, aerial, refined, each guest was supplied with only one knife and fork!

The Engravings of several Portraits will be found on a page of this week's Number of our Journal. That of Lady Stirling-Maxwell (the Hon. Mrs. Norton) is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company; that of Admiral Rous, from one by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. The photograph of Sir Theophilus Shepstone was taken by Mr. H. F. Gros, at Pretoria, Transvaal.

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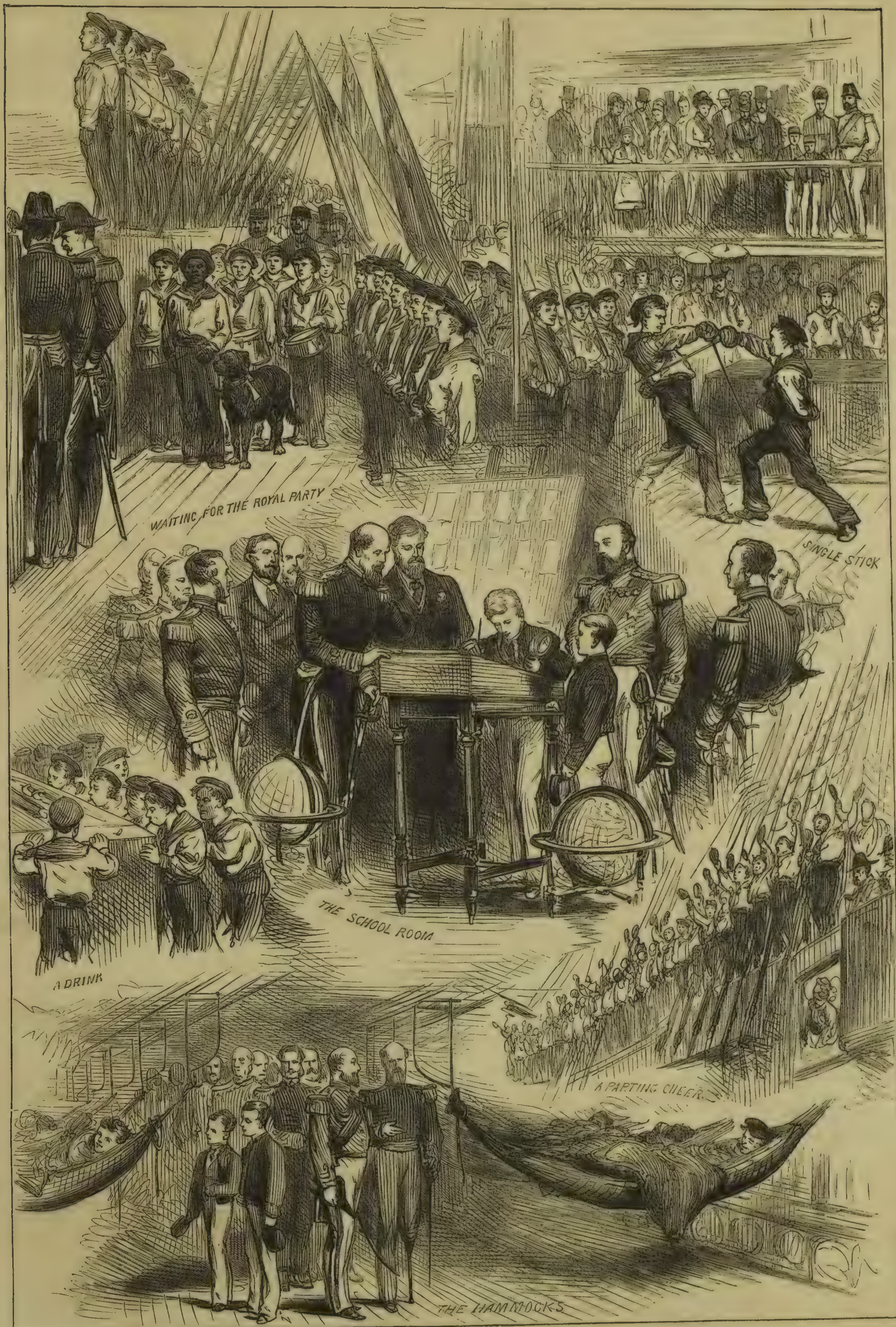
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**DE**





SKETCHES ON BOARD THE TRAINING-SHIP WARSPITE, AT WOOLWICH, DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



## ROYAL VISIT TO THE WARSPITE TRAINING-SHIP.

On Thursday week, as mentioned in our last, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their sons Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, went down the Thames to Woolwich, to open the new training-ship of the Marine Society, and to present the prizes won by the boys. The Warspite is an old line-of-battle ship, a two-decker, once called the Conqueror, which has been fitted up to replace the former Warspite, destroyed by fire two or three years ago. She lies off Charlton Pier, at the west end of Woolwich Dockyard. The Prince and Princess, with their own two boys, left Whitehall Stairs soon after noon in a fast boat of the London Steam-Boat Company, preceded by the Thames Conservancy boat. Lady Suffield, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Colville of Culross, Captain the Hon. Carr Glyn, R.N., Major Russell, and the Rev. J. Dalton were in attendance. Admiral Sir R. Collinson, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House; Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, Deputy-Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board; and Captain Pelly, R.N., Chairman of the Steam-Boat Company, accompanied the Royal party. The steamer Victoria followed as an escort. The shipping in the pool and the Trinity launches at Blackwall were gay with flags; and from Greenwich and other places on shore cheers were raised as the Royal party came near, in their brief voyage to Woolwich.

At one o'clock the field-pieces of a battery of artillery, which had taken up its position on the Kentish bank of the Thames to the east of the Warspite, announced that the Prince's boat was in sight. The boys had already manned the bulwarks in honour of the arrival of a number of visitors on the special steamer of the Society, the Duke of Connaught; they now swarmed up the rigging and stood out upon the yards, while a band in the dockyard played the National Anthem and the shore artillery thundered a salute. A guard of honour of the boys, with drawn cutlasses, and their blue flag of the Society of Arts, won by competition in drill, were arrayed on the gangway. The Prince and Princess as they stepped on deck were received by the President of the Society, the Earl of Romney, with Lady Romney, and the members of the committee. The Prince wore his uniform as honorary Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve, with the broad band of the Garter and other decorations; his sons were dressed as Naval Cadets. The officers of the Army and Navy in his suite and the many distinguished Naval visitors were in full uniform. The Princess wore a black and lavender striped silk costume, with violets of two different shades over her bonnet, and a bunch of violets on her breast. A fleet of steamers with flags flying had gathered round the vessel, and the dockyard was thronged with ladies and other spectators, who occupied seats on the timber strewn about. It became a cloudy day later on, but at that moment the sun was shining on the smart young sailors of the Warspite, who looked, in their clean white and blue uniforms, as if the change from London streets to a training-ship had done them good.

Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to the raised poop, and looked on at the exercises of the boys. At the sound of the trumpet, followed by the shrill whistle of the boatswain, the lads ran aft with the halyards to make sail. They shortened and furled sail at the command of Captain Phipps, and then marched round the ship, 230 strong, to the music of their own drum and fife band playing "The British Grenadier." Their big black dog Neptune ran in front, led by a negro boy, who had been found destitute about the docks and sent to the Marine Society for shelter and instruction. After this there was play with single-stick, and then the boys gathered aft, and while three of them held the flags drooping forward the rest sang the late Admiral Davies's hymn, "In darkness and in danger, on life's rough troubled sea." The prize winners were afterwards called up by Lieut. Sadler, R.N., the secretary, and received their gifts, books of travel and adventure, knives, and warm monkey-jackets for winter, from the gracious hands of the Princess of Wales. When the distribution was over, all the boys came up to the quarterdeck and were addressed by the Prince of Wales, in a few words of good advice and kindly encouragement. Their Royal Highnesses were presently entertained, with a large party, at luncheon on the main deck—the Earl of Romney in the chair. His Lordship, in proposing the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, alluded to the fact that their sons were to receive a naval training in the Britannia. The Prince of Wales, in acknowledging the toast, commended the Marine Society for the good work it had done since its establishment a hundred and twenty years ago, and observed that there would be room for a hundred more boys in this large vessel, and more money would be required, for which he asked subscriptions and donations. He remarked that the noble chairman was the fifth Lord Romney who had been President of the Marine Society. Among the subscriptions announced were those of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, a hundred guineas each. The Fishmongers' and the Grocers' Companies gave £100 each; and Dr. Siemens and Mr. Jackson contributed the same amount. After inspecting the 'tween-decks and expressing great satisfaction with the ordinary arrangements and the special arrangements for the day, their Royal Highnesses returned to town as they had come, in their steam-boat, ornamented with palms and flowers. As the Warspite was left, at a little after half-past three, the lads stood upon the gunwale and on the yards, and sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales," the voices of those on the yards striking the ear as a sort of echo which came after the song of the boys below. Cheers were given at the close, which were caught up by the people congregated on the boats and wharves around, and the cannon fired a parting salute.

Yesterday week Lord Sandon delivered the prizes to the boys of the training-ship Conway, in the Mersey; and Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., distributed prizes to the cadets on board the training-ship Worcester, which is stationed off Greenhithe. Among these prizes was the gold medal granted by her Majesty.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre is to be the new president of the Statistical Society.

The Town Council of St. Albans have adopted a petition to the Queen praying that letters patent may be granted for raising their town to the dignity of a city.—Cardinal Manning laid the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church yesterday week at St. Albans, in honour of the protomartyr of Britain. It is intended to erect, in connection with the new church, a seminary, with a view to the education of the children of Roman Catholic parents.

The Cobden statue, which is to be unveiled by Mr. Bright on Wednesday, July 25, has been erected in the Bradford Exchange. From its position, at the lower end of the room, the statue, which is of white marble, forms a very conspicuous object. It stands on a polished granite pedestal, in the centre of which are carved in gilt letters the word "Cobden," and around it, in a circle, "Free Trade," "Peace and Goodwill among Nations." At the back of the pedestal is an inscription, also in gilt letters, stating that the statue is the gift of the late Mr. G. H. Booth, a citizen of the United States.

## THE WAR.

### LEAVES FROM OUR ARTISTS' SKETCH-BOOKS.

The scenes and sketches of Turkish military life, from the pencils of our Special Artists both on the Danube and in Asia Minor, which are submitted this week to the readers of the *Illustrated London News*, will awaken, I venture to think, not only well-deserved attention owing to the graphic merit displayed in the drawings, but a deeper interest arising from the crisis into which the condition of the Turkish army seems to be passing. That interest will be quickened by the touching letter just addressed to the *Times* by William Howard Russell, while the renowned Correspondent of that journal before Sebastopol, with reference to the dire sufferings of the Ottoman troops now confronting the Russians in Armenia. No impartial observer who has studied the Eastern Question *in situ* can deny, abstractedly for or against either of the contending parties as he may be, that the Turk, as a soldier, is one of the bravest of the brave. His natural valour is enhanced by the precepts of his creed. The Koran dwells repeatedly on the doctrine that it is necessary to pass through groves of sabres and javelins ere Paradise is reached; thus the Moslem warrior fights all the more desperately because he unfeignedly believes that, in combating for Islam, he is obeying the distinct behests of the Prophet, and that if he is slain he will go direct to Heaven. The Russian soldier, of whom very few people have a good word to say, is imbued on his part with an analogous fortitude of superstitious belief. To him the Czar Alexander stands in lieu of Mahomet. St. Basil, St. Sergius, St. Nicholas, and St. Alexander Nevski are to him as Abu-bekhr, Omar, Osman, and Ali are to the Moslem; and the Muscovite private, although he may care little about Stamboul, has an indistinct idea in his benighted head that the safety of Jerusalem is menaced, and that he is a kind of Crusader. This gives fanaticism to his courage; and similar fanaticism is one of the most valuable adjuncts to the fighting qualities of the Osmanli; still, were Turks and Moscovs matched with perfect equality, and if the regimental officers, the drill and the material of war of the former were as good as those of the latter, I cannot help thinking that, soldier for soldier, the Osmanli would have the advantage over the Slav. The Russian soldier is content to live on the coarsest food; but an abundance of some kind of victual he must have, or his physical and moral stamina will alike rapidly become deteriorated. He is far from abstemious in the way of potables, and will greedily drink every kind of liquor that comes in his way; and, finally, his habits are not nearly so cleanly as those of his Moslem foe. For the rest, both Turkish and Russian soldiers are equally stubborn in front of the foe, and amenable to discipline in camp; only the Russian is capitally and the Turk infamously officered regimentally; while the Russian field service, so far as concerns the medical staff and the commissariat, is admirably and the Turkish wretchedly organised.

Dr. Russell's summary of the state of the Turkish troops in Armenia is brief but harrowing. Their sufferings, he learns from a friend at Erzeroum, are intense. There are very few doctors. There are no ambulances or field hospitals. After a recent engagement the wounded were carried seventy miles, with undressed wounds, on baggage-carts and the backs of mules, ere they could find medical succour. The Red Cross Society is said to be doing nothing for Asia Minor (at Rustchuk, on the Danube, by-the-way, the Russians are accused of bombarding the ambulances of the Red Crescent); and one day, near Erzeroum, after a battle, 700 wounded men lay groaning, without a field hospital. Regimental hospitals there are none. *The Russians have ambulances in the rear of their skirmishers*; but these conveniences the Turkish army in Asia Minor wholly lack. After this I apprehend that those who sympathise, I will not say politically, either with Russians or with Turks, but with Suffering Humanity itself, will take Dr. W. H. Russell's simple and grievous narrative to heart; that they will remember that the Stafford House Turkish Soldiers Relief Committee is still sitting, and that the excellent Lady Strangford has made a fresh appeal for funds—this time to succour and nurse, not the victims of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, but the wounded Turkish soldiers themselves. For my part, if even a Bashi-Bazouk gets his skull cleft by a sabre cut or his leg smashed by a shell, I conceive that he has as strong a right as anyone else can have to be tenderly and mercifully treated. When he becomes a patient he ceases to be a Bashi-Bazouk. Lady Strangford is anxious to send English nurses out to the Danube; and she eloquently combats the erroneous notion that sick Turks are not amenable to the ministrations of female attendants. They are more amenable to feminine influence, more patient under suffering, and more grateful for kindness, says the devoted Viscountess Strangford, than the soldiers of other races; and it is to be hoped that in a future batch of sketches sent home from the East by the adventurous gentlemen who represent the *Illustrated London News* there will be found drawings of trained English nurses bending over the pallets, not only of wounded Pashas, Kaimakams, Bimbashis, Unbashes, and Yuzbashes, but of the humblest Nizams, Redifs, and Zaptiehs.

Fortunately there is another side to the medal and a far brighter one. The volunteers for the army in Asia Minor portrayed by the artist seem but little exercised in their minds by thoughts of potential wounds, camp maladies, a defective commissariat, or miserable hospital accommodation. The Crescent and the Lone Star shine very brightly indeed on the volunteers' banner; they have dervishes and holy men in green turbans to keep them company; newsboys board the steamer which is to convey the troops to Batoum or to Trebizond and (strange revolution in Oriental manners!) importune the departing warriors to buy the latest editions of the *Stamboul*, printed in French, and the *Bassiret*, which is in Turkish; while, here and there, the presence of a *yashmak* and a *ferikjee*, together with a pair of black eyes looming between the walls of muslin, suggest the presence of some adventurous Turkish woman, who, disdaining the etiquette which even on board a steamer condemns her sex to the "harem" part of the deck, has dared to venture into the unknown regions of the fore-castle, and "snatches a fearful joy" in bidding farewell to her husband or her brother. "The girl I left behind me!" It is the most popular and the most miserable of melodies; and it sounds as mournfully as a crack Lancer regiment marches out of an English garrison town as when a motley horde of Bashi-Bazouks swarm out of Stamboul and settle like bees on board the Bosphorus steamer which is to take them, if for service in Asia, to Trebizond or Batoum, if bound for Bulgaria, to Varna or Bourgas.

And behold these same Bashi-Bazouks being enlisted (see sketch) by much tootling of Mussulman flutes and much thumping of Mussulman drums. Literally a Bashi-Bazouk means a crack-brained fellow—one of whom a Scotchman would say that he has "a bee in his bonnet." Virtually he is an irregular soldier, receiving only nominal pay, and permitted to look for compensation for his military services in such unconsidered trifles in the way of cattle, sheep, poultry, and grain-stuffs as he may be fortunate enough to pick up in the enemy's country, or, for the matter of that, in anybody else's country. The Bashi-Bazouk is not particular. He does not understand

Russian, but he is instinctively of old Field Marshal Suvoroff's opinion, that "Booty is a holy thing;" and, could the Bashi-Bazouk come to London (a consummation most devoutly *not* to be wished for), and, ascending to the summit of St. Paul's, behold the British metropolis spreading far around him, he might well exclaim, paraphrasing Blucher's remark under similar circumstances, "Mashallah! what a city for to sack." The B.-B. is not a bad hand at fighting; but he is a much more accomplished proficient in plundering; and it is a fact, which unaccountably has escaped the notice of ornithologists, that Chanticleer ceases intuitively to crow, that hens and chickens give over their clucking, and that geese gobble and ducks quack no more directly it is known that the B.-B.'s are in the neighbourhood of a farmhouse. On the whole, the modern Turkish guerilla is a very picturesque reproduction of that famous Highland Cateran of the eighteenth century, of whom it is recorded in a contemporary ballad on the battle of Sheriffmuir that

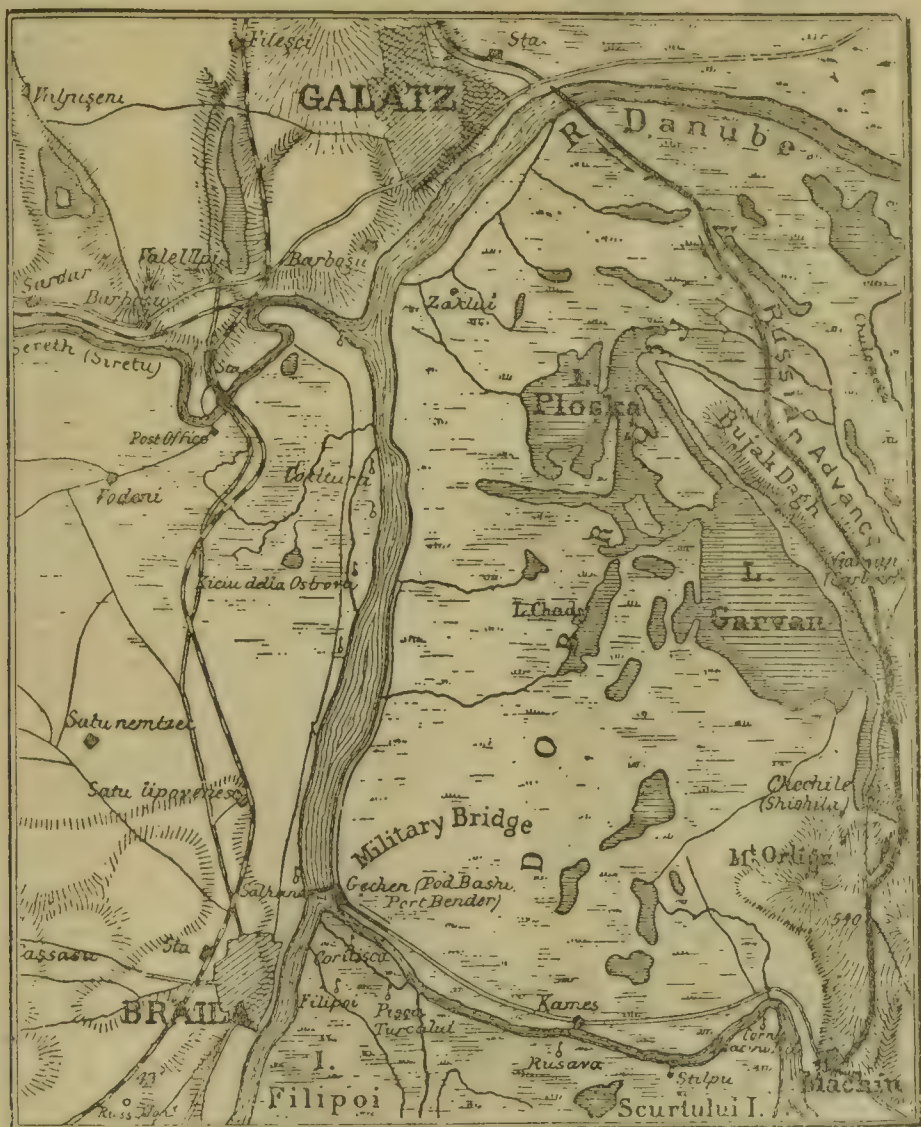
Rob Roy he stood watch  
On a hill for to catch  
The booty for aught that I saw, man;  
For he ne'er advanced  
From the place where he stanced  
Till nae mair was to do there at a', man.

It was, doubtless, with a full appreciation of the cattle-lifting capacity of the B.-B.'s that the Turkish commanders at Rustchuk, although winking at the predatory incursions of the irregulars on the Roumanian side of the Danube, caused the captured oxen and sheep to be carefully collected in the Konak, or market square of Rustchuk (see sketch), and strictly guarded by regular soldiers.

In another sketch, the Vali or Governor-General of Rustchuk is taking his departure from the railway station; and a crowd of military and civil officials, including a Greek Bishop, or at least an Archimandrite (the old gentleman in the porringer-shaped head-dress), have come to bid his Excellency a temporary farewell. The salaams on either side are numerous and punctually returned by the superior to the inferior, who gives the first salutation by uttering the words, "*Selam aleikum*." He then bends down as if to touch or take up the dust with his right hand, which he then conveys to his lips, and ultimately to his forehead. The movement is thus *à trois temps*; but it may be made one of four by conveying the imaginary handful of dust to the region of the heart ere it reaches the lips. A very obsequious visitor will make a gesture as though to snatch the skirt of the superior's garment and kiss it; and if he has a petition to present, or if he wishes to deprecate the wrath of a great man, he very frequently goes through the actual process of osculation. The answer to "*Selam Aleikum*" is "*Aleikum Selam*," and the salute and its return should be as nearly as possible concurrent. This politeness, among strict Osmanlis, is interchanged only with Mohammedans. A mere nod of the head is deemed to be quite good enough for a Giaour. Young Turkish gentlemen, however, who have been educated in Western Europe, pride themselves on the impartiality of their politeness, and salaam to Moslems and to Christians alike. It should, moreover, never be forgotten that the manifestations of respect shown by the lowly to the exalted Turk are rendered solely to his official rank, and have no reference to his social status. Caste distinctions are, in fact, all but wholly ignored in Turkey. Outside the sacred precincts of the Seraglio and the charmed circle of the Imperial family every Osmanli is, socially, as good as his master. The water-carrier, the itinerant cake-vender, the papouche-seller, the barber of to-day, may be the Effendi, the Bey, or the Pasha of to-morrow. There are no "snobs" in Turkey; there are no stuck-up classes; and, deplorably bad as is the Ottoman administration, it is totally devoid of what in British bureaucratic parlance is termed "red tape." I am reminded of this pleasing truth when I look on the extremely vivacious and picturesque drawing representing a group of Turks "waiting for an audience of Hobart Pasha (see sketch). I never "waited" myself for an audience with that gallant blockade-runner, because I could meet Hobart as often as I wished in the clubs and at the dinner-tables of Pera; but often and often have I cooled my heels in the ante-chambers of the Ministerial bureaux of the Seraskierat or at the Sublime Porte in Stamboul, or have formed one of a heterogeneous crowd waiting to be ushered into the presence of this or that Pasha or Effendi. There is always a gathering of Turkish women of all ranks, in *yashmaks*, *feridjas*, and trousseurs, strolling about the corridors or sitting on the floor by the thresholds of the doors; but, whatever other mission they may have had, beyond that of waiting to see the men folk wait, I could never discover. If, again, I might venture to tender a morsel of advice to the European stranger who has a letter of introduction to a Turkish functionary, I would counsel him not to wait too long in the great man's outer rooms. There will be no fear of his being repulsed from them, as Johnson was from Chesterfield's, since, were he to wait in a Turkish Government office until the Greek Kalends, no Turk would suggest the propriety of turning him out; but the chances are ten to one that the Zaptieh, or the Cavass, to whom he has given his name, has forgotten all about it, or, in sheer laziness, has neglected to fulfil his errand. The best thing therefore that the visitor from Frangistan can do is (if he can read Turkish) to try and decipher the name of the particular department of which he is in search among the inscriptions placed above the portals of each room. If he cannot read the Arabico-Persian character, let him boldly draw aside the curtain which screens the entrance to the bureau, march in, and cry with a resolute voice, "Camberwell Pasha," "Pegwell Bey," "Ealing Effendi," as the case may be. When he has adopted this course in perhaps twenty-seven barely-furnished rooms, crowded with bearded gentlemen in black frock-coats and red fezzes, he will probably find the particular minister or functionary of whom he is in quest. There is no fear of anybody rebuking him for infringing the rules of bureaucratic etiquette. There do not seem, in the first place, to be any rules susceptible of infringement. While he is wandering about, the draperies which veil the portals will be lifted over and over again, and all sorts and conditions of people will, unannounced and unbidden, enter the presence chamber. While he is having his audience of the Pasha or the Effendi (whom he will very probably find occupied, if it be lunch time, in munching bread and cucumbers, or nibbling fried fish, or "supping" *yaourt*, or sour milk). Sellers of cake and fruit, boys bearing trays with coffee and pipes, and even beggars asking alms, will lounge in and out; and it is only when a suitor grows too importunate that the Great Man will desire some subordinate to box the impertinent supplicant's ears or to take him by the shoulders and turn him out of the room. No one loses his temper at these summary proceedings; and Turkey is one of the few countries in the world in which it is not esteemed a dire degradation to be kicked down stairs.

Returning to our friend the Turkish soldier, you will find his idiosyncracies still further dwelt upon in the spirited sketch representing a military wrestling-match (see sketch), and in the drawing (which could be expanded, so well composed is it, into a very effective picture) of the interior of the





THE WAR: PART OF THE LOWER DANUBE, WHERE THE RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE GROSSED INTO THE DOBRUDSCHA.

workshop of a Turkish blacksmith and armourer (see Sketch), whither a number of Osmanli soldiers have come to sharpen their swords. It is under these circumstances that the eyes of the Moslem gleam with a strangely ferocious sheen, and that he wears his least lovable aspect. He appears, to my thinking, to much more advantage in the little vignette of "Old and Young Turkey" (see Sketch), when, marching, armed *cap-a-pie*, down one of the jagged lanes of Rustchuk, he halts at the open door of an "everything" shop to chuck a plump little Moslem boy under the chin. When in a good humour, the Turk is very fond of little children. When he is in a bad temper—when, like the "Chourineur" in Eugene Sue's romance, he "sees red," he is apt to spit babies upon bayonets and to indulge in other diversions of an indescribably fiendish nature. He has learned, however, to treat his prisoners of war with some humanity; and no rough usage need, I should think, be feared by the poor wounded Russian (an officer, apparently, for they have mounted him on the horse of a Turkish officer who is being brought into Rustchuk (see Sketch). Similar attentions are, obviously, not paid to the group of Bulgarian prisoners (see Sketch), who, under a strong guard of regulars, are being made to sweep the streets. The martial Turk is getting, too, some smattering of education. It has been pointed out that, on board the steamers, the newsboys pester him with the *Stamboul* and the *Bassiret*. In another vignette you see a petty officer reading an official telegram (possibly recording a Russian defeat of the most tremendous official nature) to the sailors of the fleet at Constantinople. Yet more Turkish sailors (very brave, intelligent, patient fellows they are) have been sketched at Varna (see Sketch), close to which important station on the Bulgarian shore of the Black Sea large bodies of Egyptian troops have lately been hard at work in the construction of batteries (see Sketch). The Egyptian soldier is only a fellow in a fez and a tightly-fitting tunic. He is not much of a fighting man, but his capacity for hard labour is immense. Before he was "conscripted" into the Khedive's army he had toiled from his childhood upwards like a slave: so digging and delving are no novelties to him.

A most interesting budget of sketches from the seat of war is rendered complete by the large cartoon entitled "The War: Billeting Circassians in an Hotel at Nicopolis" (observe the smashed gas-lamps, so eloquently suggestive of the thousand years of peace having come to an end, and of the thousand years of war, more or less, having commenced); and Riza Bey watching, through our Artist's telescope, the Circassian raid across the Danube; and of Circassians embarking on the river at Nicopolis to achieve this self-same raid.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The widow of the late Mr. George Dawson has received a gift of rather over 2000 guineas, mainly subscribed by members of the congregation of the Church of the Saviour, Birmingham, of which Mr. Dawson was pastor.

The annual meeting of the Swedenborg Society was held at the society's house, 36, Bloomsbury-street, last week. The Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Kensington, occupied the chair. The report of the committee states that 4888 volumes of the "True Christian Religion," and 4755 volumes of the "Apocalypse Revealed," have been presented gratuitously to ministers and students, and 369 volumes of the latter work to editors of the press, from the time the offer of these works was first made up to May 30. The sales of the same works for the year are 465 volumes of the former and 633 volumes of the latter. Of the general publications of the society 3319 volumes have been sold, and 3151 presented, making a total of 6470 volumes issued during the year.

#### EDUCATION.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education in England and Wales for 1876-7 states the schools in England and Wales visited by the inspectors for the purpose of annual grants, which provided in 1869 for 1,765,944 scholars, or for 8.34 per cent of the whole population, were in 1876 sufficient for 3,426,318 scholars, or 14.13 per cent of the estimated population. There has thus been an addition of room, in aided schools, for 1,660,374 children in seven years. The average attendance in aided schools (day and night) has risen from 1,225,764 in 1870 to 2,034,431 in 1876. There were in 1876 2,943,774 names of day scholars on the registers of inspected day schools (of whom 2,412,211 were present each day of inspection), and this is the number of children, out of at least four millions and a half for whom elementary schools are required, who received more or less of efficient instruction in such schools during the past year. Of the day scholars on the registers 1,041,219 were below and 1,902,555 above seven years of age. With regard to the supply of teachers, the report states that there were on Dec. 31, 1869, 12,842 pupil teachers, 1236 assistant teachers, and 12,027 certificated teachers at work in schools under inspection. These numbers, by Dec. 31, 1876, had risen to 30,626 pupil teachers, 2921 assistant, and 23,328 certificated teachers; while the pupil teachers in the first of the five years of their service have increased from 3392 in 1869 to 6676 in 1876. School boards have been established in 123 out of 223 boroughs in England and Wales, with a total population of 5,543,956; and in 1667 out of 2346 parishes, with a total population of 4,018,888. Including London, the total population under school boards is 12,829,381. By April 1, 1877, by-laws for enforcing the attendance of children at school had been sanctioned in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1870, on the application of the school boards of—London, with a population of 3,266,987; 109 municipal boroughs, 5,453,724; 612 civil parishes, 2,500,652; total, 11,221,363. Compulsory attendance at school, under by-laws, is, it is stated, now the law for 50 per cent of the whole population of England and Wales, and for about 84 per cent of the whole borough population.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland states that 2817 elementary day schools in Scotland were inspected in 1876, and provided accommodation, in 3051 departments, for 456,428 scholars. The average daily attendance in these schools amounted to 329,083, so that each department, while providing accommodation for 149 scholars, had an average attendance of only 107. There were on Dec. 31, 1868, 2859 pupil teachers and 2406 certificated teachers at work in schools under inspection. These numbers by Dec. 31, 1876, had risen to 4475 pupil teachers and 4261 certificated teachers, while the pupil teachers in the first of the five years of their service have increased from 639 in 1869 to 853 in 1876.

The Charity Commissioners have issued a scheme under which they propose to devote to the advancement of education in Leeds £700 of surplus income from the foundations known as the Leeds Poor's Estate and managed by the Charitable Uses Committee. Out of this sum it is proposed to create about forty scholarships, with a view to connect the elementary schools of Leeds with the Grammar School, and an exhibition of £50 per annum available for one of the Universities.

A new railway station at York was opened on Monday; and the new line between Manchester and Liverpool was opened on Tuesday to its full extent.

Taunton having received a charter of incorporation for the third time, the Town Council met on Tuesday for the election of six Aldermen and a Mayor. Mr. Myer Jacobs, who took an active part in procuring the charter, was elected Mayor.

#### MUSIC.

##### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mdlle. Etelka Gerster made her first appearance in England on Saturday, as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and achieved a great and deserved success. Much as had been previously said of her vocal powers and accomplishments, rumour had not exaggerated the facts. Her voice is a genuine soprano, both brilliant and sympathetic in quality, and possessing a rare command of the extreme high notes of the register. Her intonation is truthful, her phrasing very artistic; her scale passages excellent, her shake close and even, and her staccato neat and certain. Her delivery of Amina's opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno," at once seemed to presage the result. The impression thus made was confirmed by Mdlle. Gerster's singing in the duets with Elvino, "Prendi l'anel" and "Son geloso," and was heightened by her admirable performance in the bed-room and sleep-walking scenes. Excellent was the delivery of Amina's share of the concerted piece "D'un pensiero," including the singer's close on a sustained E flat in alt—still greater effect having been produced by the pathos infused into the expressive solo, "Ah! non credea," the enthusiastic applause after which necessitated its repetition. The brilliancy and impulse of the bravura singing in the final aria, "Ah! non giunge," completed the triumph of the debutante, who was recalled three times after the first act, and four times at the end of the opera.

Signor Fancelli, as Elvino, sang excellently, especially in the duets with Amina, and in his scena "Tutto è sciolto." Signor Del Puente was a very satisfactory Count Rodolfo; and other characters, Teresa, Lisa, and Alessio, were efficiently filled, respectively, by Madame Lablache, Mdlle. Robiati, and Signor Fallar.

"Martha" was given on the previous Thursday, when Mdlle. Chiomi made her third appearance, and was again favourably received; "Otello" having been performed for the third time this season yesterday (Friday).

The first two performances of this week consisted of repetitions—on Monday of "Les Huguenots," and on Tuesday of "Faust." Mdlle. Gerster was to make her second appearance in England—again as Amina—on Thursday. Yesterday (Friday), "La Figlia del Reggimento" was to be given. The next important specialty will be the performance of "Lohengrin" on Thursday next, for the first time in this theatre.

##### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Martha" was given yesterday (Friday) week, on the occasion of the visit of General Grant, with no novelty in the cast, the opera having been preceded by the American national air "The Star-spangled Banner," the solo passages sung by Mdlle. Albani.

For Tuesday "Don Pasquale" was announced, with Mdlle. Marimon as Norina; for Thursday "La Traviata," with Madame Adelina Patti as Violetta, for the first time this season; for Friday "Faust," and to-night (Saturday) "Santa Chiara," an opera composed by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, is to be produced.

The performances of the first two days of the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, "The Messiah," on Monday, and the miscellaneous selection on Wednesday, are noticed in another part of the Paper.

The last concert but one of the sixty-fifth season of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture, "In Memoriam;" that by Weber, entitled "The Ruler of the Spirits;" and Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony." The same composer's violin concerto and Mendelssohn's first concerto for pianoforte were finely played, respectively, by M. Leopold Auer and Mr. Jaell. Vocal solos were contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.

Mr. Charles Hallé closed his series of pianoforte recitals, at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, with the eighth concert of the season. His programme was of strong and varied interest, having comprised Brahms's pianoforte quintet in F minor, Beethoven's pianoforte trio in B flat (op. 97), and Schumann's solo piece, "Carnaval;" besides Beethoven's romance in F, for violin, finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda. In addition to this lady, Mr. Hallé's coadjutors were MM. L. Ries, Straus, and Franz Néruda.

A grand performance of Haydn's "Creation" was given on Saturday afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, directed by Mr. William Carter, whose excellent choir rendered the choral portions, in association with a full band. The solo vocalists were Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Hollins, and Signor Foli.

On Thursday that excellent pianist Mdlle. Mehlig, and the eminent vocalist Mdlle. Löwe, gave their *matinée musicale*, simultaneously with which the well-known harpist Mr. F. Chatterton was giving his recital at St. James's Hall. On Thursday evening the last concert of the season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place in the same building. The performances were for the director's benefit, and included a varied selection of sacred and secular music, solo and choral.

Those highly-skilled artists, Mdlle. Pommereul (violinist) and M. Breitner (pianist), gave a concert on Thursday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music.

Mdlle. Titiens has so far recovered as to permit of her removal to Worthing.

Dr. W. C. Bennett's "Songs for Sailors" are being set by Mr. J. L. Hatton, the well-known ballad composer.

Dr. Buck has resigned his post as organist of Norwich Cathedral, with which he has been connected for seventy years as a chorister, master of choristers, and organist. The Chapter have granted him a retiring pension of £125 per annum.

The Société des Compositeurs de Musique has issued at Paris the scheme of its competition for prizes for the current year. The first prize of 5000*fr.* is offered by the Minister of Fine Arts for a quintet for stringed instruments, written either for two violins, viola, and two violoncellos; or for two violins, two violas, and one violoncello; or for two violins, tenor, violoncello, and double bass. The second prize of the same value is given by the well-known pianoforte manufacturers, Pleyel-Wolff, for a sonata for two pianos. The third prize of 300*fr.* is for an organ work in the form of a fantasia with a fugue. The fourth prize is for a work for five voices in the madrigal form, and the words selected by the association are those of an old *rondeau* of the fifteenth century. By the rules of the competition it is only open to French composers, and manuscripts (which must neither have been performed nor published) can be sent in up to the close of the present year.

Herr Rubinstein has received at the hands of the President of the French Republic the cross of the Legion of Honour. Herr Rubinstein played before the Marshal at the Elysée, and has now gone to Russia. France had already recognised the merits of the great pianist by electing him as a corresponding member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Henry Cotton, Q.C., has been appointed to be a Lord Justice of Appeal, in the room of the late Sir George Mellish.



## THE CAXTON CELEBRATION.

The four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton is celebrated this year, with a special exhibition of "antiquities and curiosities connected with the art of printing." The exhibition is opened to-day, in the western galleries of the late International Exhibition Buildings, situated in Queen's-road, South Kensington, behind the Royal Albert Hall. The profits of this exhibition are to be given to the funds of the excellent Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation. The assistance of many of the leading printers and publishers, engravers, paper manufacturers, and type-founders has been given upon this occasion; and some of the private owners of most valuable libraries, as well as the trustees and directors of public institutions, have contributed the loan of unique objects from their several collections. We shall be able next week to describe the exhibition more particularly, with the other proceedings of the Caxton Memorial Celebration. In the mean time our readers will, perhaps, find it interesting to look at the illustrations of Caxton's life and work, and of the early stages of his art, which are presented in this Number. A brief review of the historical and biographical facts connected with this subject will not be out of place, though it is already sufficiently familiar to most persons of ordinary knowledge.

The invention of printing with movable metal types is generally admitted to be due to three Germans, John Gutenberg, Peter Schoeffer, dwelling at Mentz, in the middle of the fifteenth century. Peter Schoeffer, moreover, seems to have invented the casting of types in a mould instead of cutting them out in the shape of alphabetical letters. A Dutch citizen of Haarlem, named Laurence Coster, had some years before, it seems about 1430, printed a few books with rude wooden types, or stamps, which were probably known to Gutenberg. The year 1455 is the date assigned by contemporary testimony to the commencement of printing at Mentz. In the next twenty years the new art seems to have spread to Cologne and other cities of the Rhine. William Caxton, an English merchant and steward or secretary to the Duchess of Burgundy, with the help of Colard Mansion, set up a printing press at Bruges, in 1471. He came home to England, as is supposed, in 1476; and the first book printed in England, though not the first English book that he printed, was produced in 1477. Caxton's dwelling and printing-office, in a house known by the sign of the Red Pale, at the Almonry then attached to Westminster Abbey, can no longer be seen; but the site is pretty well ascertained. It was at the entrance to what is now Tothill-street, very near the front of the Royal Aquarium. There he lived and laboured diligently till his death, in 1491, when he was buried in St. Margaret's Church. Some of the incidents and circumstances of his career, as a man of business, literary scholar and author, and printer and publisher, may here be mentioned.

The birthplace of William Caxton was somewhere in the Weald of Kent, and his father is said to have been a yeoman or small farmer. We do not know the date of his birth. He was sent to London in his boyhood, and was apprenticed to Robert Large, a mercer, in the Old Jewry, an Alderman of the City, and some time Lord Mayor. Upon the death of Mr. Large, in 1441, Caxton went to the Netherlands, where he seems to have been employed as agent for the Mercers' Company of London. He subsequently became head of the establishment in Flanders of the English Merchant Venturers' Company, and occupied an official residence at Bruges. In 1464 he was appointed by the English Government, jointly with Richard Whitehill, to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Duke of Burgundy, then ruler of the Netherlands. After the marriage, in 1468, of Princess Margaret, our King Edward IV.'s sister, to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, her countryman, William Caxton, found employment at her Court. He had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the accomplished Anthony



GERMAN MONUMENT TO GUTTENBERG, FUST, AND SCHOEFFER, INVENTORS OF PRINTING.

*The proufftable boke for maners soule/ And right comfort  
table to the body/ and specially in aduersitee & tribulacion/ Whiche  
boke is called The Chastysing of goddes Chylde*

TITLE OF THE FIRST ENGLISH BOOK PRINTED WITH A TITLEPAGE, PUBLISHED ABOUT 1493, BY WYNKEN DE WORDE.



PRINTER'S MARK USED BY CAXTON.

Wydevil, Lord Rivers and Scales, brother to the Queen of England, and this seems to have led to Caxton's literary occupations. As a good French scholar, though ignorant of Latin, he could peruse many works hitherto unknown to common people in England. There were many versions in French, of stories compiled from the ancient classic poets by monkish Latin writers, and many romantic legends and chronicles of the Middle Ages, besides quaint treatises of philosophy and devotion. Caxton undertook the translation of some of these books from the French into the English language, at the request of Lord Rivers and the Duchess Margaret. He found the demand for copies of his books was greater than he could supply by the slow toll of manuscript; and he therefore furnished Colard Mansion with the requisite capital for procuring a set of printing types and a printing press. It is not known exactly where and how Colard Mansion learnt the art of printing; but there is some evidence that Caxton himself learnt it at Cologne in 1471. Colard Mansion was a professional calligrapher or copyist of books, and was more likely to have suggested to Caxton the use of the new art of printing, than Caxton to have shown it to him. There were, however, at that time in the Netherlands and in Rhenish Germany, not a few servants or pupils of the Mentz printing establishment, from whom knowledge and practice might easily be acquired.

The personal industry of Caxton, apart from superintending the printers in his office, and managing the sale, or delivery to subscribers, of the books he published, was mainly applied to literary work, as translator and editor. He began with the pleasant task of putting into English the French writings of a clerical friend of his, Raoul le Fevre, priest and chaplain to the late Duke of Burgundy. The "Recuyell," that is to say, "Recueil," or Summary, "of the Histories of Troye," is a prose narrative of the wars and adventures of those ancient Greek heroes, with whom modern readers of Homer, especially since Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenae, are perhaps somewhat better acquainted. It was printed and published at Bruges, and was soon followed by the printing of a Latin public oration delivered there by the Right Rev. Dr. John

Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, at the ceremony of proclaiming the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy. "The Game and Play of the Chess," a treatise of moral and political offices or duties, and the gradation of social ranks, founded on the places and "moves" respectively assigned to different pieces on the chess-board, was Caxton's next publication. This book, like that of the histories of Troy, was translated by him into English from the French of Raoul le Fevre, who had translated it from an Italian or Latin book. The "Life of Jason," and one or two other publications, were issued at Bruges, from the printing-press of Caxton and Colard Mansion, before Caxton's return to England. It appears certain, however, that the first book he actually printed here was "The Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers," translated out of French into English by his noble friend and patron, Lord Rivers. This work, which had previously been translated from the Latin into French by Jehan de Thionville, is a collection of anecdotes of the wise maxims and witty retorts of many ancient worthies, Zedekiah, Homer, Solon, Pythagoras, Diogenes, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Alexander, Seneca, Galen, and Pope Gregory the Great. The first edition was printed in seventy-five leaves, with twenty-nine lines of unequal length to each folio page. It is stated, in a notice at the end of the volume, to have been finished "on the xviii. day of the moneth of Novembre, and the seven-teenth yere of the reign of Kyng Edw. the IV." The title bears date, "Enprynted by me, William Caxton, at Westminster, the yere of our Lord m.cccc.lxxvii." It is the quatercentenary celebration of this production which is kept at South Kensington to-day. Caxton printed two other books for Lord Rivers, "The Moral Proverbs of Christina of Pisa," and a treatise of devotion called "The Cordial." He went on, after Lord Rivers's



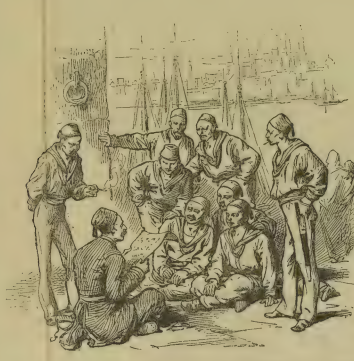
THE WAR: LEAVES FROM OUR ARTISTS' SKETCH-BOOKS.



VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ARMY IN ASIA MINOR.



TURKISH SAILORS AT VARNA.



READING OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS TO SAILORS OF THE FLEET, CONSTANTINOPLE.



BASHI-BAZOUKS MARCHING TO HEAD-QUARTERS.



EGYPTIAN TROOPS CONSTRUCTING A BATTERY ON THE BULGARIAN COAST OF THE BLACK SEA.



ENLISTING BASHI-BAZOUKS.



OFFICIALS TAKING LEAVE OF THE VALI OF RUSTCHUK AT THE RAILWAY STATION.



BULGARIAN PRISONERS-CLEANING THE STREETS OF RUSTCHUK.



WAITING FOR AN AUDIENCE WITH ROBERT PASHA.



CAPTURED CATTLE IN THE KOUAK SQUARE, RUSTCHUK.

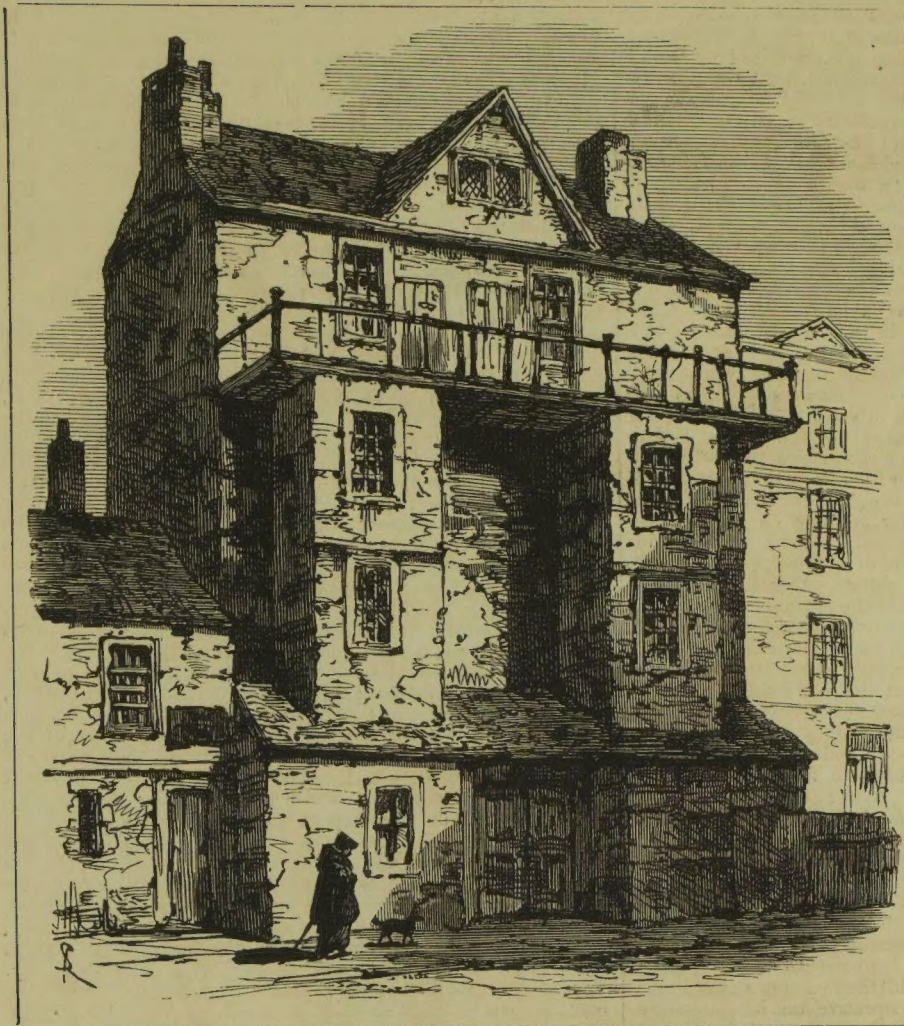




THE WAR: BILLETING CIRCASSIANS ON AN HOTEL AT NICOPOLIS.  
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



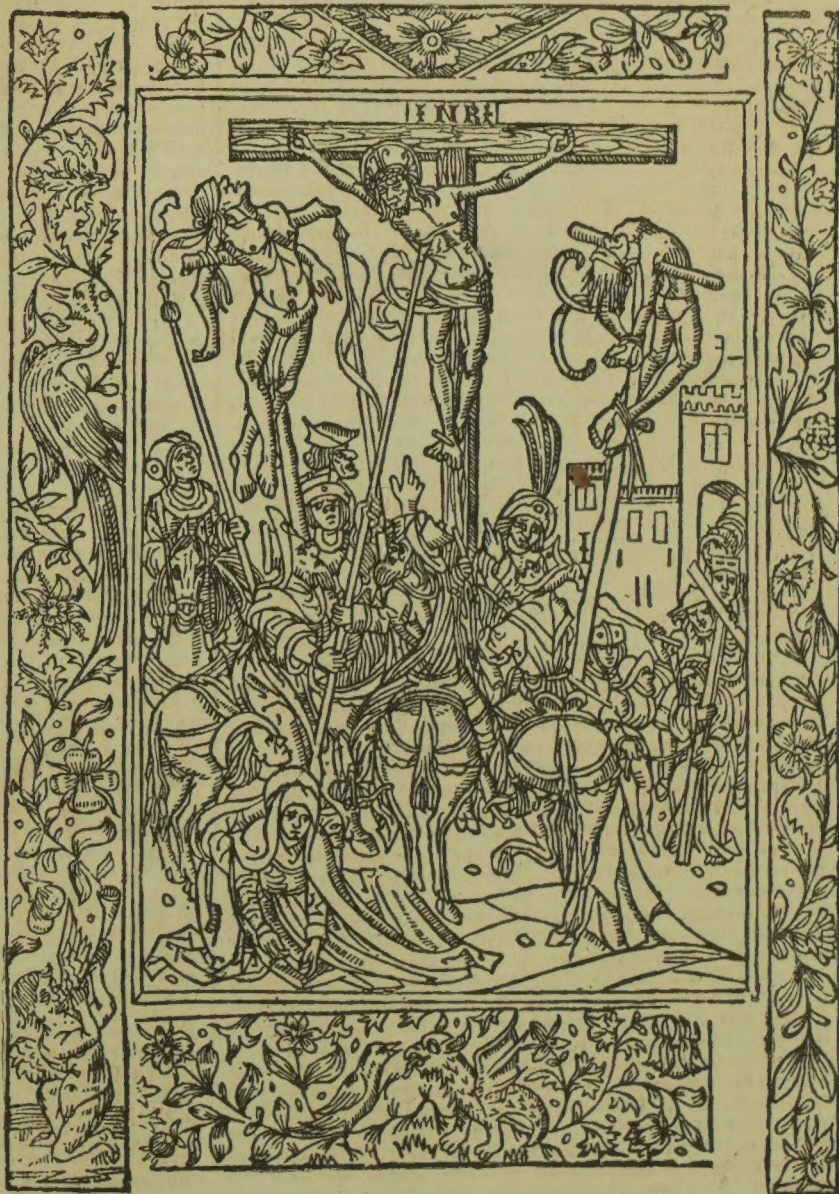
## THE CAXTON MEMORIAL CELEBRATION.

CAXTON'S HOUSE IN THE ALMONRY, WESTMINSTER.  
FROM A DRAWING IN THE COLLECTION OF MR. J. E. GARDNER.

CAXTON'S BURIAL-PLACE IN ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

Man they of Crete had herde the resolucion of  
saturne they were gretly abashed. ffor they  
knewe well that saturne toke this mater gret  
ly to his herte: and that he was a terrible man to of-  
fende. And so they knewe that wrongfully he wold  
lyde the deeth of his sone Jupiter that had restored hym  
to his lordship by his promesse & vailliance. Many  
ther were that went in to an other kyngedom because  
they wold not be with the fader agens the sone ne  
with the sone agens the fader but ther was noman  
that durste be so hardy to reple agayn saturne ne saie  
that he dide euill / for they dredde more his pre than to  
offende justyce. what shall I saye after the comande-  
ment of saturne / eche man withdrewe hym vnto his  
hous full of grette and bitter sorowe in herte. And ther  
was not oon man but he had his face charged with  
grette greif and pesaunt anoyauce 2c.

he day than drewe ouer / And on the morn Sa-  
turne armed hym self & sowned Trompette  
vnto armes. They of crete aroos this mornynge  
And many ther were of them that knewe thentencion  
of saturne. And all so ther were many that meruailled  
of that / that the kyng wold do & coude fynde no reson  
wherfore he maade this armee. ffor all Crete was in  
pees And all the tytannos were disparked and put  
in to destruction perdurable / Amonge all other Cybell  
wist not what to thynke Deepng that saturne sent  
not after Jupiter She demanded hym oftentimes why  
ther he wold goo. and for what reson that he toke not  
Jupiter with hym in his compaigne. Jupiter was at  
that tyme in parthempe with his wyf Juno / When

FACSIMILE OF A PAGE OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN ENGLISH BY CAXTON,  
"THE RECYELL OF THE HISTORIES OF TROYE," 1471.ONE OF THE LAST WOODCUTS PRINTED BY CAXTON,  
FROM THE PRAYER-BOOK CALLED "THE FIFTEEN OES."



death on the scaffold at Pontefract, editing and publishing many good books on his own account. We may enumerate the essays of Cicero on Friendship and Old Age; the history of the Crusade and Conquest of Jerusalem conducted by Godfrey of Boulogne; the Polychronicon, a book of general history, to which Caxton added two chapters of his own writing; the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, and the poems of John Gower and John Lydgate; the Fables of Æsop, the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid, Sir Thomas Malory's history of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table; the "Consolations of Philosophy," by Boethius; the "Golden Legend" and "Lives of the Saints," the "Pilgrimage of the Soul," and other religious works; and "The Knight of the Tower," being a father's advice to his daughters upon their conduct and manners. We know little of Caxton's private life, but he seems to have had no wife or children during the time of his later residence in England; his aged father, and his mother or aunt, Maud Caxton, are thought to have lived with him at Westminster. He was succeeded in business there, as a printer, by the famous Wynken de Worde, a native of Lorraine, who had been Caxton's assistant.

We are indebted to Mr. William Blades, the learned author of the standard biography of Caxton, in two quarto volumes, which was published some fifteen years ago, for the opportunity of using several illustrations of this interesting subject. The old house in the Almonry at Westminster, reputed to be that which was occupied by Caxton, but probably one of later erection on the site, has disappeared long ago. A drawing by Shephard, in the collection of Mr. J. E. Gardner, is copied for our engraving by his permission. St. Margaret's Church, near the north door of Westminster Abbey, is now in a state demanding the aid of a public subscription, to which the Rev. Canon Farrar has lately appealed, for the cost of its repairs and restoration. The memorial tablet above Caxton's grave was erected in 1820 by the Roxburgh Club. From the illustrations of early English printing, contained in the volumes of Mr. Blades, we borrow the facsimile of a page of the first edition of the

## NEW BOOKS.

Statistics, as a rule, are not interesting; and they are not, as a rule, to be altogether trusted; and yet, though statistics stand out very prominently, both as a substantive portion of the work and as a basis for argument, in *The Care and Cure of the Insane*, by J. Mortimer Granville, M.D., F.S.S. (Hardwicke and Bogue), the two volumes so entitled are unusually full of interest. And that interest is enhanced rather than diminished by the fact that there is now sitting a Special Commission on the Lunacy Laws. As for the contents of Dr. Granville's book, they comprise the "reports of the *Lancet* commission on Lunatic Asylums, 1875-6-7, for Middlesex, the city of London, and Surrey;" together with "a digest of the principal records extant, and a statistical review of the work of each asylum, from the date of its opening to the end of 1875." The reports are very voluminous, being full of the minutest details; and, when it is added that the notes, comments, and suggestions are multitudinous, it will be readily believed that the reader of the two volumes has a hard task to accomplish. It is a case, however, in which the game will probably be considered to be quite worth the candle, at any rate by those—and they are unfortunately many in number—to whom lunacy and the questions connected with it are matters of painful personal interest and of grievous importance. The inquiry instituted by the *Lancet* had a threefold object: first, "to ascertain the general character and efficiency of the provisions made for the insane in asylums, and the conditions of their daily life;" secondly, "to discover the measures, and, as far as may be possible, to formulate the system of treatment adopted for the cure of remediable, or recent, and the relief of incurable, or chronic, cases;" thirdly, "to collect and collate statistics of cases occurring within the last ten years at the asylums visited, with a view to estimate the results." And the asylums visited and reported upon in the two volumes are:—The Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, at Brookwood; the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell; the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, at Colney Hatch; the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, at Wandsworth; the City of London Lunatic Asylum, at Stone, Dartford, Kent; the Metropolitan Asylums for Imbeciles, at Caterham, Leavesden, and Hampstead; the Hospitals of Bethlem and St. Luke; Camberwell House, Bethnal House, Hoxton House, Peckham House, and Grove Hall, Bow, the last group being described as "metropolitan licensed houses receiving pauper patients." Upon each of these places a report is made on an elaborate scale; and the reports are followed by a retrospective analysis of certain results for the ten years between 1865 and 1874, by notes upon "the asylum question," by observations both special and miscellaneous, and by some remarks upon the conclusion to which the reports and the observations tend. All this is finished off with a very instructive appendix and a very copious index. What the ordinary reader will be most anxious to know is, no doubt, the nature of the conclusions to which the author has been constrained by the inquiry to arrive, and they, or the chief



FACSIMILE OF A WOODCUT FROM CAXTON'S "ÆSOP."

"Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," and one of the printer's mark used by Caxton. In this the initial letters of his name, "W C.," are placed with a device of unknown meaning between them, and with the letters "s" and "c," of much smaller size, outside the "W" and the "C," of which no probable interpretation has been offered. There is also a woodcut from Caxton's edition, or his translation, of "The Subtyl Historyes and Fables of Æsop," printed by him in 1484; it represents four men, the slave Æsop, with his master, and the two wicked fellow-servants, who had stolen the figs, and accused him of the fault. Another woodcut is given representing the Crucifixion, which is taken from one of the last books printed by Caxton, a manual of prayers and devotional exercises, familiarly called "The Fifteen Oes," from its containing fifteen prayers each beginning with the interjection "O!" Almost, if not quite, the latest of Caxton's works seems to have been "The Arte and Crafte to Knowe well to dye," which he translated in the year 1480; it is a tract of thirteen leaves in folio. He had also prepared, it is thought, before his death, "The Prouffitable Boke for Mannes Soule, and right comfortable to the Body, and specially in Adversite and Tribulacyon; whiche Boke is called, 'The Chastyng of Goddes Chyldern.'" This was published, about 1493, by his successor Wynken de Worde, and is remarkable as being the first English book with a titlepage. We present also, to accompany the illustrations of Caxton's life and works, one of the noble monument erected by the Germans in honour of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer, in the city where they began to practise the art of printing. The Caxton Memorial Exhibition, we hope, will attract a large number of visitors, for the benefit of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum, which deserves public support.

The Prince of Wales presided last Saturday evening at the annual banquet of the Corporation of Trinity House, which was attended by Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, General Grant, several members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished persons. Sir Stafford Northcote, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," referring to the present situation of affairs in Europe, said that the Government fully believed that the interests of England were the interests of Europe and of the world. Their interests were in the maintenance of peace, and he meant by that something more than the mere cessation of hostilities—the maintenance of honour and good faith. Things were in a state of melancholy confusion, but, Sir Stafford Northcote said, "we know sooner or later order must come; and if that order is somewhat different from the old order, if it be satisfactory let us bear our part in the settlement that must come. Let others also bear their parts. This only I will say, that while we ought not to run to meet our troubles half-way, so neither ought we to be neglectful in watching what may be coming. No one can more earnestly deprecate over-haste, no one can be more anxious that necessary precautions should be taken in this matter. I believe the interests of Europe are the same as the interests of this country, and I believe when the day of settlement comes it will be a settlement in which this country will bear an honourable part, and a part worthy of it." Lord Carnarvon proposed the health of "The Guests" coupled with the name of General Grant. The General, who was loudly cheered, briefly replied.

them, may be stated in a few words. He professes to have learnt from his investigations two principal lessons, of which the first is "that the existing method of dealing with lunatics is chiefly notable for its negative advantages. It is free from the objections which public opinion urged, on grounds of humanity, against the restraint system, but it has few positive excellences of its own; and of those few, scarcely one is remedial." The second is "that the method of providing for the insane in asylums at present pursued is faulty. It can never overtake the need for accommodation—if there be a veritable increase in the proportional number of the insane—and it deprives recent cases of the full advantages of treatment. It is, therefore, opposed to the dictates of true economy, and injurious to the welfare of the insane." These conclusions can hardly be deemed satisfactory. Nor is it more satisfactory to find that, as regards the restraint system, we are likely, if the author's hints should be acted upon, to make that sort of progress which is really not uncommon in the affairs of the world, and which consists in going perseveringly, laboriously, and even triumphantly round in a circle. He hints, in fact, that, "the disuse of violent measures of coercion has its drawbacks;" and that, "although the insane generally are spared much grievous and wanton suffering by the abolition of restraints, they have less chance of being cured." It must not be supposed that our author is inclined to go back to the old brutal practice; but he is evidently so very suspicious of the modern system, if carried to an excess of mildness, that his suspicions, if he should implant them in other minds, of a peculiar order, might grow to vast dimensions and produce the old abominable fruit. On the subject of intemperance, in its connection with insanity, he speaks very openly:—"Stimulants are, I am convinced, necessary; and I trust the 'craze' in favour of teetotalism, which has apparently, for the nonce, warped so many otherwise sound and calm judgments, will not be introduced into asylum management. Frankly, I do not believe drink plays the part it is popularly alleged to play in the causation of insanity" (vol. ii., p. 172). This is rather difficult to reconcile with the expressed approbation wherewith he quotes Dr. Sheppard, who, "in his report for 1876," says: "It is painful again to allude to the large part which alcoholic intemperance plays in the production of insanity." Thus we have an approximate record of forty per cent of the madness of Middlesex as due to an avoidable cause—and that cause the growing passion for drink" (vol. ii., p. 239). Or does our author consider forty in a hundred a small percentage? Far be it from him; it is more probable that he inadvertently quoted rather too much from Dr. Sheppard, or forgot to set down some explanatory or mitigatory observation.

When a work, especially a biography, is published in several volumes, with a pretty long interval between the respective publications, as in the case of *The Life of Napoleon III.*: by Blanchard Jerrold (Longmans), of which the third volume has lately made its somewhat tardy appearance, it very often happens that the interest has waned, that public events have intervened so as to call off general attention from the past to the present, that the impression which may have been made by the biographer has worn off, and that to recall his style and method and to take up the thread of his narrative from the point at which he broke it off is found to require an effort so tiresome as to be soon abandoned. This is particularly the

case when the subject of the biography has failed to take a very prominent place in the memories of men or to excite their insatiable curiosity. And it is doubtful whether any great potentate and splendid meteor can be compared with Napoleon III., due regard being paid to the immense influence he exercised during the years of his reign, for the neglect into which he has fallen and the lukewarmness with which his personal history is regarded. Thus an excellent biography runs some risk of meeting with a cooler reception than it deserved. And Mr. Jerrold's is in many respects an excellent biography. It is rich in detail, gathered from authentic sources; it is plain and straightforward, and it is sufficiently well written. The author, it is true, cannot—and probably did not try to—conceal his partiality; and if he does not, in point of literary composition, reach a very lofty standard, the reason may be that his subject did not inspire any very lofty thoughts or any very lofty strain. For of that which is really great, as most men count greatness, there is not much to be discovered in the career of Napoleon III. A useful, a sagacious, a courageous ruler he may have been; a powerful and an imposing one he certainly was. He was undoubtedly a staunch friend, and he may have been the best and most judicious of husbands and fathers. He had, no doubt, a dash of chivalry, especially as a young man; and he may have had as much of the qualities which distinguished Alexander the Great as would have enabled him to mount Bucephalus. He could ride a waiting race, as he proved to demonstration, and his patience was almost sublime; but he was not one of those monarchs whose death and memory inspire the thoughts which led the great French orator to commence his funeral oration over a famous King with the touchingly-appropriate expression—"Dieu seul est Grand, mes frères." The biographer's principal themes in this third volume are—the Presidency, the coup-d'état, the establishment of the Empire. It will be seen, therefore, at once, that he concludes, unfortunately, just at the very date which would be most interesting under the present circumstances—on the eve, in fact, of the Crimean War. Still, there will be thousands of readers to pore over the pages devoted to the history, derived from the best sources, of the Countess de Montijo and her lovely daughters, the younger of whom was destined to be Empress of the French. They will be delighted to read the words in which the Emperor condescended to "puff" his wife in the columns of a newspaper; and they will gaze, "as on a thing miraculous," upon the exquisite portrait of the Empress Eugénie which adorns the frontispiece. There will be thousands, also, who will peruse once more, some with pleasure, some with pain, some with surprise, some with doubt, the old story re-told of the coup-d'état, wherein occasion is taken to give the lie direct to certain statements of Mr. Kinglake and others, including Mr. Tennyson's "Victor in Poesy, Victor in Romance," who have made it their business to blacken the character of "Napoleon le Petit." According to the biographer's account, never was a strong measure so absolutely forced upon those who took it, never so cleverly, coolly, quietly, judiciously planned, never so mercifully but thoroughly executed as that which has been very often and by many people regarded as the perfidious and bloody deed of Dec. 2, 1851. Lastly, there will be thousands who will gladly trace once more the course of Prince Louis Napoleon, from the time when he relinquished his staff of English special constable, and, leaving Kennington-common and King-street, St. James's, behind him, took his place, after thirty-three years' exile, as a representative in the National Assembly, to the proud day when, with "a majority of three millions and a half of voters over all his antagonists combined," he was elected President of the Republic. and to the still prouder day when upwards of seven millions of voters out of something more than eight millions gave him absolution for the deed of Dec. 2, 1851. To these many thousands Mr. Jerrold's third volume may be confidently recommended with the assurance that the author has not been sparing of his pains to give them satisfaction, and that they will see Mr. Kinglake gibbeted to their heart's content. How soon the fourth volume may be expected, there is no saying; but, when it does come, it may contain some of that interesting correspondence, it is to be hoped, which is said to have been carried on by Napoleon III. with the lately deceased Queen of the Netherlands.

## ORPHANAGES.

The Duchess of Northumberland presided at the annual distribution of "the Lady Peek prizes" at the National Orphan Asylum on the 21st inst. The home, which was founded in 1849 and enlarged in 1868, was completed in 1872. It was established to receive orphan girls without distinction as to religion into a home where they can obtain a plain English education and practical instruction in the kitchen, house, and laundry to fit them for domestic service. The home, which is entirely for girls, is situated on the borders of Ham-common, about two miles from Richmond. It now provides shelter, food, and clothing for 146 girls, who are received from infancy and remain under its roof till they are fifteen years of age.

The one hundred and ninetyeth anniversary of the Orphan Working School, which now includes the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rose, and a convalescent home at Margate, Kent, was celebrated on the same day at the school in Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill. The proceedings began at eleven o'clock, this meeting being followed in the afternoon by a déjeûner. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided at both these gatherings. The greater number of the 535 children (the 412 seniors) now in the united institutions were present at the morning and evening meetings, and went through a searching examination in a most creditable manner. The school was instituted in 1758, and there are now in the senior school 273 boys and 139 girls, and in the junior school (Alexandra Orphanage) 123 children.

Last Saturday the annual distribution of prizes at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, took place. From statements by the Rev. Joseph Wallis and Mr. Alfred Mackenzie, the secretary, it appeared that three girls and five boys have passed the Cambridge local examinations, and two boys have obtained honours at Cambridge. The examiners spoke in high terms of the general progress of the pupils. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, said an institution could not exist fifty years without many acts of self-denying charity; and they were especially bound to bear in memory what they owed to those who had gone before them, by whose exertions they were enabled to assemble in that commodious building. Formerly the institution was at the other end of London, but transplantation had done no injury to the tree, which flourished more than ever in proximity to the great institution known in English annals for centuries as the greatest public school. The Orphan Asylum was not only nominally under the Queen's patronage, but, being so near her residence, her Majesty was able to take a real and personal interest in the management. He trusted that they would never, in this prosperous country, forget that the widows and orphans were a trust committed to them by their Master. His Grace then distributed the prizes.







**EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, Redhill, Surrey.**  
His Royal Highness Prince LEOPOLD, R.G., has kindly consented to lay the FIRST STONE of the INFIRMARY on WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.  
After the Ceremonial a Bazaar will be held at the Institution. Tickets for the Ceremonial and a Dejeuner, at which his Royal Highness will preside, half a guinea.  
Tickets for numbered reserved seats to view the ceremony only, 5s.  
Tickets for admission to the grounds after one o'clock, 1s. each, together with full programme of the proceedings and particulars of the railway trains and fares, can be obtained at the office.  
JAMES ARBIS, J.P., Treasurer.  
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.  
Offices, 38, King William-street, E.C.

**HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT)**  
for LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey.—Established 1867.—A private home where Patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain the best Medical and Surgical Treatment, without incurring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cases forwarded for twelve stamps. Physician, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations Daily, Eleven till One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-street, London.

**BELGIUM.—NAMUR SUMMER SEASON.**—By its exceptional situation, the city of Namur, with her beautiful valleys, is the indicated centre for charming excursions.  
Woody mountains, steep rocks, surround the city, and present picturesque views which recall to the mind the banks of the Rhine.  
Beautiful walks in the environs, parks, and squares. Excursions by steam, in boats and barges, on the river. Reading and Conversation Rooms; Newspapers and Reviews from all countries; Public Library, Archaeological Museum, Exhibition of Beaux-Arts, great Fair in July, Swimming School, Baths of the Meuse, well recommended; Hydrotherapeutic Establishment.  
First Class Societies.—The Casino, the Cercle Artistique and Littéraire, the Champs Elysée, the Royal Nautical Club, the Skating Rink, Jeu de Croquet, Cricket, &c.  
A series of Festivals are offered to the Visitors during the Season by the Authorities of the City, from May 15 until Oct. 1. Numerous Concerts, Balls, Balls for Children, Tombolas, Music Games, Illuminations, Fireworks, &c.  
First-Class Hotels at moderate charges.

**WESTBURY, near CLIFTON.—To LET,**  
for Three Months or longer, a LADIES' HOUSE, very fully and prettily furnished. It commands one of the most lovely views that beautiful neighbourhood. Dining, drawing, and four bed rooms; a very small flower-garden. Within easy distance of the beautiful scenery of Clifton. Terms, Two guineas a Week. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Hancock, upholsterers, Queen's Promenade, Clifton.

**MALVERN COLLEGE.**  
The ANNUAL EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS will be held in DECEMBER.

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224, Regent-street, London; and 91, King's-road (near Grand Hotel), Brighton. (Medals from London, Dublin, and Paris.)  
Photographic Miniatures, Enamels, and Oil Paintings to life size in the highest style of art. New Patent in Permanent Carbon, Opal, &c., finished by the first artists of the day. To prevent decay, Three Studios always open.  
The Galleries open from Nine a.m. to Six p.m. Admission free.

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A.R.A.—The FINE-ART SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they are now receiving Subscriptions for the Engraving of this Work, which has been entrusted to Mr. E. Girardet, Artist's Proof, 48 s.; in Colour, 7s. 6d. Subscriptions received by the Fine-Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, London.

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